

Our White Goods Department.

Is now on the ground floor near the entrance to the millinery section. Right here let us say that we are showing styles in under muslins that are genuinely different from the ordinary white wear department. We will trust comparison to the last stitch and demonstrate the profit to you in buying.

Corset Covers 25c. to \$1.75 each.
Dressers 25c. to \$1.75 a pair.
Night Robes 50c. to \$4.50.
Skirts 50c. to \$5.00.

White Goods.

For Tub Dresses.

Our range of novelty weaves and staple linens is worthy of the consideration of every economical buyer. The following weaves all represented.

Sheer Lace Stripes, Lawn Stripes, Leno Stripes, Dotted Stripes, Hem-stitched Stripes, Dimity Stripes, Lace Pique Stripes, Plain Welts (P.K.), Fancy Marshalls, Dotted Swisses, Grenadines, Plain mats, Striped Matting, Swiss Checks, Plain Ducks, Canvas, Silk Spot Organdie, India Linens, Persian Lawns, French Lawns, French Organdies, Nainsook, Victoria Lawns, Mercerised Mats.

Men's Furnishings.

Neckwear 10c. to 75c.
Shirts 25c. to \$1.50.
Hose 5c. to 50c.

Gloves 50c. to \$3.00.
Handkerchiefs 3c. to 25c.
Underwear 25c. to \$2.50.

The facts mean little until one sees the goods. We've built up the most thoroughly good Men's store that Napanee ever had, compact yet big; separated from the general business of the store. Men's and Boy's goods in the east store. The store is broader than prejudice—bringing in the best, whoever makes it.

The best—at fair prices—here.

WANTED—by an Old Line Life Insurance Company, a District Agent for Lennox and Addington. This is a good opening for a pushing man. Apply to box 1013, Belleville. 1217

I HAVE THE BEST WHITE LEG-horns in this County. Eggs \$1.00 per setting of 13. Buff Cochins Bantams the same. Easy feeders, best layers. Belgium Hares for sale. M. PIZZARIELLO, Water St., Napanee.

BAKERY AND DWELLING FOR SALE—The property of the late W. H. Hogle, Odessa, including bakery, dwelling and farm property, well located and no other bakery within 10 miles. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. M. HOGLE, Bath. 204p

BALED HAY and STRAW in large and small quantities. Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions. Water Purifying Pumps. **S. CASEY DENISON.** Choice Groceries at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—That valuable farm known as "The Red Barns Farm" being lots two and three in the first concession of the Township of Camden, containing 400 acres more or less, now in occupation of Thomas Norris. This farm is well known all through the country and is particularly well adapted for dairying purposes, the barns being large and commodious and the Napanee river running through the property. Possession can be given on the first day of March, 1904. For terms of sale and further particulars application may be made to WILSON & WILSON, Napanee, or to WALKER & WALKER, Solicitors, Kingston. 94m

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,850,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,850,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

Picton Business College

PICTON, ONT.

Standard Courses in Bookkeeping, Stenography, Telegraphy.

Forty students in attendance. Fourth week. Our rooms besides being light, cheerful and attractive, are newly fitted up and furnished with the latest and best equipment.

The Principals have had a teaching experience of from eight to twelve years, and each has also had in his speciality, a practical business experience eminently qualifying him for imparting the best instruction. Every member of the staff is a graduate of a College or a Normal School.

Individual instruction is given in all cases. This is supplemented by class drills, recitations, etc. Backward students receive special attention.

Boarding places secured at \$2 and upwards. OSBORNE & SAYERS, Principals.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Mary E. Reynolds, late of the Village of Tamworth, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, and amending Acts thereto, that all creditors and others having claims or demands whatsoever against the said Mary E. Reynolds, who died on or about the 26th day of July, 1903, are hereby required to send by post, repaid or to deliver to the undersigned Deroche & Madden, Napanee, solicitors for the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 16th day of May, 1904, full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) which they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their christian and surnames, and their proper addresses and description, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 16th day of May, 1904, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and said executor will not be liable for any of the assets of said deceased or any part thereof to any person or persons whose name shall not have been received prior to the time for such distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN,
Solicitors for Charles Robert Jones, Executor of said Estate.
Dated at Napanee this 14th day of April, 1903.

Japan's naval programme proposes an expenditure of \$5,750,000 per year for ten years.

The Gamey commission adjourned till Tuesday, when the argument is expected to commence.

ever bought a hat here that could be bought for less money; your confidence is more to us than the price of a hat. gaine? Both of us to be sure; you in the hat you are wearing, increased business we are doing—which is double that of fast special brand is the "Wakefield" at \$2.00.

Table Oil Cloth.

Is well adapted for the following uses.

Our price for best Canadian Oil Cloth 1½ yds. wide 22c. 1½ yd Wall Covering—Kitchens, pantries, bathrooms, halls, etc. A bag to protect furs and woollens during the summer. Most proof.

For lining old trunks and boxes, moth proof.
For use under sheets and blankets in case of sickness. Child bed cloth etc.

Covering hot beds, young plants etc.
Lining buggy robes.
To wind around shrub and fruit trees to protect them from and rabbits.

Interlining in sleeping bags used by campers.
Wrapping silver spoons, forks, dishes, etc. Prevents tarnish bath curtains. For coveringbooks—school, library, cook books, capes for home wear on rainy days. As a filling around rugs (wool Aprons for scrubbing, laundry etc. Shaped covers for coal range gas range in winter, prevents rust etc. For covering instrument Covering for hunter's guns and ammunition. Dressing sacks for washing hair. Ping Pong covering for dining room table. Spon travelling. Pillow tops, porch pillows, outdoor pillows etc. Wr camper's bedding. For decorating boxes for plants on porches etc. piano in halls and churches. To line clothes baskets. Chest Covering screen doors in winter for storm doors (Wood pattern tacks.) For weather strips. For covering bread while rising. I farmer's wagons, etc. in rainy weather.

VICTORIA DAY RACES.

—AT—

PICTON, MONDAY, May 25, 1903
IN AGRICULTURAL PARK

\$525 PURSES \$525

PACE AND TROT.

PROGRAMME.

PACE OR TROT.

	Purse
Named Race, ½ mile, 3 in 5.....	\$100
Running Race, ½ mile, 3 in 5.....	100
3-Minute Class, ½ mile, 3 in 5.....	125
Free-for-all, 1 mile, 3 in 5.....	200

Usual rules.

T. BOG, Secretary, Picton.

JOHN V. COOPER }
E. J. HEALEY } Committee.
PARKER R. YOUNG }

Picton, March 16, 1903.

20b

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903

at the Court House in the Town of Napanee at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon the following lands:—

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the County of Lennox and Addington in the said Province of Ontario and described as follows being composed of the east halves of park lots numbers one and two in the seventh concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh and more particularly described in a deed of the same from Henry McCullen to Michael Gleeson and bearing date July 1st, A. D. 1848 also park lot lettered "A" on a map of the village of Clarkesville and more particularly described in a deed of the same from John Welch and William Hogan to Michael Gleeson and bearing date January 30th, A. D. 1862 also the east half of the south west half of park lot number two in the seventh concession of the said township of Fredericksburgh and now lying within the limits of the town of Napanee containing by admeasurement one and one eighth acres of land more or less and more particularly described in a deed of the same from William Pearson, James Pearson and Levi Pearson to Michael Gleeson bearing date March 7th, A. D. 1867.

This property is very conveniently situated and on the premises are erected a frame dwelling house and frame barn.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN ENGLISH,
Vendor's Solicitor.
Dated at Napanee, May 7th, A. D. 1903. 21c

Brisco Opera I

THE FAX-CHAMBERS

Two Strong Acts In

Wednesday, Ma

The Event of the S

MR. JAMES FAX—(in cos onto)—The prince of cor

MRS. FRANCIS T. CHAMBI traito Soloist). Church Shepherd, New York.

MR. FRANCIS T. CHAMBI Soloist and Musical Thomas Church, Bellevi

MR. WALTER HUNGERFO ist) St. Thomas Church, Pianist and accompanist

Prices, - - 15c, 25c

Plan at Perry's Drug

The Ontario Churchman.

The May number of the Ont man is a particularly intere it contains news from the diffi in regard to the Easter veat articles on church subject notes and comment on matter portance; news from the c foreign mission field; the chik the register of baptisms, m burials for the previous mo Bishop's engagements for month.

It also contains a well writ sketch of the Parish of Tan the pen of the rector, Rev. J with illustrations of the chr rectory.

The Ontario Churchman is its position as one of the b Englad papers published in is certainly the best diocesan the country.

The subscription price is sum of 25 cents a year, and a no Church of England fa Diocese of Ontario should be

With the May number is g some photograph of Trinity Toronto, size 9x12 inches. It fine plate paper, sepia tinted example of the engraver's art

NAPANEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ANADA—FRIDAY, MAY 8th, 1903.

cannot always oblige,
can always speak
ly."—Voltaire.

to be said in favor of Oil
as a floor covering for
rooms. They keep out the
dust or moisture, easy
tary, and the higher grades
ons. We have dozens of
lantage in using the four

dsome designs in fine Swiss
few pairs of each design.

n's

ner hose, some plain black
s and spots and still others
d Cashmere lines. There is
at least for 25c. a pair and
c. a pair. While they la t

om

kinds—buy the cloth and
swim of style. Most any
it has a slight bluish cast
and splendid for service at
in tweed suit, neat, bright
ou know anything about
s are hand-felled and the

at

t satisfactory? Have you
less anywhere—style and
and get a new one or the
price of a hat. Who's the
you are wearing, we in the
e that of fast spring. Ou

PERSONALS

Rev. T. F. Dowdell, B.A., offered the
rectorship of Frankville by the bishop of
Ontario, has not accepted, at the earnest
request of the people of the parish of Selby,
of which he is incumbent.

The engagement of Rev. W. A. Guy,
B.A., of McDonald's Corners, and Miss
Grace Rowse, Bath, is announced.

Mr. Geo. Wislin, of Peterboro, was
visiting in town this week.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg will visit Napanee
on Tuesday, May 26th, and remain in
town until the 28th. He may be con-
sulted during this time at J. J. Perry's
drug store.

Mrs. J. C. Hardy has just moved from
Dundas street to John street and will not
receive until autumn.

Mrs. A. W. Grange made a trip to
Toronto last Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Wartman, of Colebrooke,
was in Napanee Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. John A. Fraser, merchant, is build-
ing a new home on John street.

Mr. W. A. Grange was in Odessa on
business Tuesday.

Mr. Lodge, of Toronto, spent Sunday
with his sister, Miss Lodge, of the Robin-
son Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Lockridge returned
from their wedding trip to Montreal and
Quebec last Tuesday.

Mr. W. A. Rose commenced building a
new brick house on Thomas Street last
Monday.

Dr. G. H. Ward arrived home Sunday
from Brookfield, Mo., where he was called
a week ago, owing to his daughter's serious
illness of fever. Mrs. Landers was out of
danger when the doctor left last week.

John Coates, confined to the house for
so long a time during the winter, is able to
be out for a short time each day now, and
expects to gain at least a measure of his
usual health in a short time.

Harry Scott, son of W. C. Scott, lies
very ill in Mercy hospital, Chicago, of
fever. The worst however is over and he
is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Davis, and son, Ross,
of Brandon, Man., arrived Saturday, to
spend a few weeks with her mother, Mrs.
T. W. Casey.

Mrs. J. C. Allen left Friday to spend a
month in Toronto.

W. J. Garratt left Friday for Seattle,
Wash.

Walter N. Gordanier, B. Sc., arrived
home from Kingston on Saturday. He
was one of the graduates of Queen's in the
science course.

Mrs. W. A. Rose is home from Ottawa,
after spending three weeks in that place.

Mrs. Dr. Booth spent this week in town
among friends.

Mr. Will Normile spent a few days of
this week in Toronto on business.

Mrs. W. Brown, of Colebrooke, and
little daughter, Mildred, spent a few days
in town this week.

Mrs. Dr. Leonard sold her house on
Mill street to Mr. Jacob H. Clapp of
Napanee.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,
PORTLAND CEMENT, SALT.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.
and all kinds of Factory Work.

COAL—For domestic and manufacturing use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

DON'T FORGET

Because we had the finest display of Meats ever shown in Napanee at
Easter that we will not continue to have just as good. We are handling
the very best Western Beef, also Spring Lamb, Veal, Pork Mutton and
Farman's Hams, and English Breakfast Bacon.

Our Grocery Stock is kept up just as good as ever. Every-
thing in season—Lettuce, Radishes,
Rhubarb, Onions, Pineapples, and fresh
Tomatoes, at

J. F. SMITH.

FOR SPRAYING

Fruit Trees

WE SELL

BLUE VITRIOL and PURE PARIS GREEN

[Formaldehyde is the scientific remedy
for Smut.]

The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

The school board meets next Monday
evening.

All kinds of cloth for all kinds of people
at Max Fox's.

The Mohawk Institute, recently destroy
ed by fire at Brantford, will be rebuilt.

Don't forget the Fax-Chambers concert.
Opera House, Wednesday evening, May
13th.

The Bay of Quinte Conference of the
Methodist church will open at Oshawa on
June 4th.

Picton Foot Ball Club defeated the Belle-
ville club at Picton, on Friday last, by a
score of 1-0.

The Steamer Deseronto, which has ceased
coming to Napanee makes three trips a day
between Deseronto and Picton.

St. Louis laundrymen have refused to
handle work sent them from Chicago where
the laundry workers are on strike.

OBITUARY.

MISS MAGDALENE CLINE,

daughter of the late Adam Cline, passed
away at the home of her brother, Mr. Jas.
Cline, Richmond, on Friday evening, May
1st, at the age of 79 years. She had been
in poor health ever since last fall, and had
faded continually until death relieved her
from her sufferings. The funeral occurred
on Monday afternoon at 2 p.m., Rev.
Bartlett conducting the service. The re-
mains were placed in the Eastern cemetery
vault, Napanee.

Stewart's Chocolats always fresh at
RINKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

The Belleville amateur minstrels played
at Naylor's opera house, Deseronto, last
night.

"Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are two of the
best solo singers ever heard in Belleville."
—The Daily Ontario.

The license commissioners of Prince
Edward have granted a license this year
for Massessaga Park.

An attempt is being made to establish a
ferry between Adolphustown and Prince
Edward. Shares are being offered at \$10
each.

"Mrs. Chambers not only has a beauti-
ful voice, but a pleasing personality which
wins her audience from the start."—New
York Sun.

"Francis T. Chambers is without
question a good tenor, and certainly knows
how to sing. His singing last night was
a triumph."—New York World.

What is the matter with the yacht club,
have they gone out of business? There is
a postponed meeting which has not yet

and get a new one or the price of a hat. Who's the you are wearing, we in the ble that of last spring. Our

wide 22c. 1 1/2 yds. wide 30c. s, halls, etc. he summer. Moth and dust

ickness. Child bed operating

otect them from woodchucks

Prevents tarnish. Shower ry, cook books, etc. Loose around rugs (wood design.) s for coal range in summer, ering instrument cases etc. ressing sacks for ladies in om table. Sponge bags for pillows etc. Wrapping for ts on porches etc. Cover for baskets. Chest protectors. s (Wood pattern with brass while rising. For covering

to Opera House
K-CHAMBERS CONCERT
rong Acts In Costume
uesday, May 13th
Event of the Season.

ES FAX—(in costume), (For—The prince of comic singers.
NCIS T. CHAMBERS—(Con- Soloist), Church of the Good herd, New York
ICIS T. CHAMBERS—(Tenor) at and Musical Director, St. as Church, Belleville.
TER HUNGERFORD—(Organ- st. Thomas Church, Belleville,—st and accompanist.

15c, 25c, and 35c.
at Perry's Drug Store.

io Churchman.
number of the Ontario Church- particularly interesting one as news from the different parishes o the Easter vestry meetings; church subjects; editorial mment on matters of vital im- ews from the domestic and ion field; the children's corner; of baptisms, marriages and the previous month; and the ngagements for the current

ains a well written historical e Parish of Tamworth, from rector, Rev. J. W. Jones, tions of the church and the

rio Churchman is maintaining as one of the best church of pers published in Canada, and the best diocesan magazines in

cription price is the nominal nts a year, and at that figure of England family in the ntario should be without it. May number is given a hand- rgrave of Trinity University, e 9x12 inches. It is printed on per, sepia tinted and is a good the engraver's art.

after spending three weeks in that place.

Mrs. Dr. Booth spent this week in town among friends.

Mr. Will Normile spent a few days of this week in Toronto on business.

Mrs. W. Brown, of Colebrooke, and little daughter, Mildred, spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Dr. Leonard sold her house on Mill street to Mr. Jacob H. Clapp of Napanee.

Mr. Edward McAfee returned on Tuesday last and will begin work for E. A. Rikley on Monday next.

Mrs. George Degroff spent Sunday last in Deseronto.

Mrs. W. F. Hall and Mrs. Stewart Lockridge will receive on Thursday and Friday afternoons, May 14th and 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. James McGrath, East Hungerford, spent Tuesday last in Tweed on business.

Mr. Bernard Reilly, Marlbank, spent Sunday at East Hungerford.

Mrs. Chas. Renand, of Tweed, is visiting friends at Flinton.

Mr. Porritt, Tweed, was the guest of Mrs. Thrasher, Moira, last week.

Mrs. Hudgins, of Madoc, spent last Friday in Moira.

Mr. Joe McGrath, East Hungerford, spent Friday in Tamworth on business.

Miss Katie Wood, Poucher's Mills, spent last week in Tweed.

Mr. J. F. Houston, of Tweed, spent last Monday in Belleville on business.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Irvine, Flinton, were in Tweed on Monday.

Mrs. C. W. Huyek and two children, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Murtagh, Tweed, left on Wednesday last to spend a few weeks in Toronto.

Mrs. W. J. Doller, and children, Yarker, spent a few days of this week in Tweed.

BIRTHS.

HAYES—At Napanee, Wednesday, May 6th, 1903, wife of Mr. Edward Hayes, a boy.

MARRIAGES.

BOWEN—HOWELL—At Strathcona, on Wednesday, April 29th, by the Rev. J. E. Moore, Ph B., Newburgh, Mr. Wm. J. Bowen, of Deseronto, to Miss N. Gertrude Howell, of Strathcona.

DEATHS.

CLINE—At the home of her brother, Jas. Cline, Richmond, on Friday evening, May 1st, Miss Magdalene Cline, aged 79 years.

Church of England Notes

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA.—Services for Sunday, May 10th.—St. John's, Bath, Holy Eucharist, 8 a.m.; Evensong 7.30 p.m. Hawley, Holy Eucharist 10.30 a.m. St. Alban's, Odessa, Evensong 3 p.m.

PARISH OF CAMDEN EAST.—The Lord Bishop of Ontario, Dr. Mills, will (D.V.) hold confirmation services Tuesday, May 12th, at Newburgh, St. John's church, 10.30 a.m.; Camden East, St. Luke's church, 2.30 p.m.; Yarker, St. Anthony's church 7.30 p.m. All are welcome.

The citizens who reside on the south side of the river, and who utilize the suspension bridge for reaching their homes, have been considerably inconvenienced the past week owing to the fact that the bridge has been undergoing repairs on this side of the river.

The action taken by the Street committee in placing a water way under the crossing at the west end of the Campbell House is to be commended. This should have been done years ago as the water always formed in a pool in the road at this point, having no means of drainage. The water way will not only protect the road, but will be the means of preventing an eye sore after every heavy rain storm.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

The Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist church will open at Oshawa on June 4th.

Pictou Foot Ball Club defeated the Belleville club at Pictou, on Friday last, by a score of 1—0.

The Steamer Deseronto, which has ceased coming to Napanee makes three trips a day between Deseronto and Pictou.

St. Louis laundrymen have refused to handle work sent them from Chicago where the laundry workers are on strike.

The Miss Pauline Johnston, reported married to Ernest Reynolds, Buffalo, N. Y. is not the famous Canadian poetess, but a member of the "Princes Chic" company.

A slight change has taken place this week in the mails. The Pictou and Deseronto mails now go with the B. of Q. line. They are made up three times a day, the first at 12 noon, and 4.13 p.m. and 9 p.m. They formerly were carried by the G.T.R.

The members of the Oriental Order of Humiliation will please bear in mind that a meeting will be held in the rooms of Napanee Lodge No. 86, on May 11th, instead of Argyle rooms as formerly intended as the latter's room will be occupied that evening. There will be from twelve to fifteen candidates ready for initiation.

The Belleville Intelligencer states that John Toppings is in jail accused of abduction. It appears that the accused, with another man named Kent, a few days ago took two girls named Clark away from their home in Deseronto and remained away with them for two days. One of the girls, Minnie, is under sixteen years, the other sister being older. Kent has not been found. Toppings was sent up for trial by Magistrate Bedford, of Deseronto.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON To travel for well established house in a few counties calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory, salary \$1024 a year and expenses, payable \$19.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House 315 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

Master Eddie Conrov was this week sentenced to two years in the Reformatory for obtaining goods under false pretences. A short time ago he appeared before the magistrate and pleaded guilty to several charges. The magistrate did not wish to send him to jail but allowed him his liberty provided he would go to school and attend regularly. This young Conrov promised to do but failed to keep his word, and in consequence he was again brought before the magistrate and given the above sentence.

The Agonizing Pains of Rheumatism. Swollen, aching joints, muscles are stiff and sore, every movement accompanied by pain. The most potent remedy is Polson's Nerviline, which has five times the pain-subduing power of any other preparation. Apply the Nerviline copiously, rub it on well and then bind in a hot flannel bandage. This will cure the worst cases in a short time. Try Nerviline for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica or Lumbago—it's all right and only costs a quarter.
DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION

Edward. Shares are being offered at \$10 each.

"Mrs. Chambers not only has a beautiful voice, but a pleasing personality which wins her audience from the start."—New York Sun.

"Francis T. Chambers is without question a good tenor, and certainly knows how to sing. His singing last night was a triumph."—New York World.

What is the matter with the yacht club, have they gone out of business? There is a postponed meeting which has not yet been held, and the yachting fraternity are wondering why the date has not been announced.

Mrs. Dr. Embury, Belleville, had an exciting experience Tuesday morning. She was driving to Huff's Island and was crossing the pontoon bridge which connects the Island with the mainland when her horse stepped off the bridge into the water. The animal was rescued by some farmers who saw the accident. The buggy and harness were broken. The bridge is covered with water which caused the accident.

Deseronto Tribune—Napanee used to pride itself on being a great place, inasmuch as it is the county town of the united counties of Lennox and Addington. Therefore the citizens used to look disdainfully on those benighted individuals who were not residents of the county town. But Napanee's glory has departed like the glory of the heathen god whose feet were of clay. On the new time table of the Bay of Quinte Railway Napanee figures as "New Deseronto Junction." Icabod, thy glory has departed.

MR. CHAS. LAVIS,
After treatment of Specialists with-
out avail, completely cured by
O. R. Kidney Cure

Mr. Charles Lavis, of Belleville, the veteran lawn bowler, says:

"Having given the Only Reliable Kidney Cure a fair and thorough test I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to its radical therapeutic effects in all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Before using it I had tried many physicians, one a specialist in the celebrated St. Bartholomew Hospital, London, England, but only received temporary relief. Thanks to your valuable remedy, I am enjoying a degree of health and entire freedom from those depressing kidney pains and bladder inflammation that I have not enjoyed for years, and therefore I can with confidence recommend it. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES LAVIS.

O. R. Kidney Cure 50c. bottle.
O. R. Liver Pills 25c. bottle.
O. R. Dyspeptic Tablets 25c. box.
at all druggists or write
THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited
121f Toronto, Ont.

DRY GOODS.

We would like to call the attention of our customers to the fact that we have placed in stock a complete stock of staple Dry Goods, which we have marked at very close prices.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF

Tinware, Graniteware, Glassware, Crockery, Woodenware, Brooms, Brushes, Smallwares, Notions, Dry Goods, Window Blinds and Curtain Poles,

which you will do well to see before buying elsewhere.

McINTOSH BROS.
Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager. **RENNIE BLOCK.**

LANDSLIDE IN NORTH-WEST

Seventy-Five Persons Killed at the Town of Frank.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A special on Wednesday afternoon from Calgary says seventy-five men are dead as a result of a mine explosion at Frank. The cause of the holocaust is reported to be either an earthquake or a volcanic eruption, but supposed to be the latter. Telegraph wires are down, and the only details had here are those sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway superintendent at Cranbrook to the superintendent here. The report says that seventy-five people are killed outright, and that there are still twenty or thirty men in the mine. Almost instantaneously a great volume of debris was thrown up, and buried the surrounding country five and six feet deep, including the railroad track. It also dammed the river near the mouth of the mine. Fire was then seen to issue from the mouth of the pit, and in an incredibly short time it had enveloped a row of houses in the vicinity. If twenty men are imprisoned in the mine, there is no doubt that they have either been suffocated or burned to death, and these, with the seventy-five killed, will bring the total up to over one hundred. It is stated that Frank is a mass of ruins, and that the air is thick with coal dust.

Later the following despatch was received direct from Frank, showing that in some measure telegraphic communication had been restored:

"Earthquake happened about 4.30 a. m. The whole valley below the town for over a mile wide was shaken up, and immediately after what appeared to be volcanic eruption took place on the top of Turtle Mountain, which overlooks the town, throwing millions of tons of rock out and covering the mine entrance and buildings and burying them hundreds of feet deep. All the men employed about the mine were instantly killed, and over twenty miners are imprisoned in the mine with little hope of rescue. Seven cottages are buried under the wreck. The loss of life is estimated at over a hundred, mostly women and children. The mountain is still throwing up rock."

The town of Frank is in the Lethbridge section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, fifteen miles from Crow's Nest. It is situated well within view of the Rocky Mountains. It is the name of a new coal mining town which has grown up rapidly, and therefore there is little literature to be found descriptive of it. In the last issue of the Sentinel, published in Frank, the following appeared: "That Frank will be a busy place this summer, and will double herself in size, business and population, is plainly evident to all who have taken the pains to find out the large amount of work that is to be done this year."

ALL THE MINERS BUT TWO SAFE.

A message received at 9.30 Wednesday from Frank says: "Of the seventeen entombed miners fifteen are out without injury, and two are dead from suffocation. One of the uninjured found his house covered with rock and his wife and six children killed. It proved that those in the mine were safer than those out of it."

Wednesday morning by the worst disaster that has ever been witnessed in any community in western Canada, possibly in the entire Dominion. What was either a slip of land or rock of such gigantic magnitude as to be utterly inconceivable to the mind of any whose eye has not beheld it, or a slide induced by a seismic upheaval, killed 83 persons, destroyed the plant of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company, did a vast amount of damage to the mine, and completely devastated about ten square miles of the finest and most picturesque section of the Crow's Nest Pass.

WHEN THE TOWN WAS ASLEEP.

The happening of the catastrophe came at fifteen minutes past 4 o'clock, when residents of the town were awakened by a deafening tumult and shaking of buildings, which it seemed would rattle them into complete demolition. Of all the town inhabitants, numbering nearly 1,000, no one professes to have reached the outside of his domain in time to see any part of what took place, but when day dawned it was seen that the whole side of Turtle Mountain had fallen away, and that the country extending from the eastern edge of the town for two miles down the pass, and entirely across the pass, a distance of two miles or more from the mountain, lay buried beneath rock and debris of various kinds for a depth varying from 25 to 100 feet.

DEMOLISHED EVERYTHING.

In its sweep the great slide, if slide it was, or upheaval, if that be the more proper characterization, demolished and carried away the entire operating plant of the coal company; the tippie boiler and engine house, electric light plant, railway scales, shops and a row of coke ovens destroyed, seven houses owned by the coal company, burying six of them, with most of their occupants, and likewise burying ten other habitations situated in the valley of the town, together with every soul within them.

BABIES' MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

In the home of one of the Finn miners, a baby came some three months ago. The slide destroyed the house and the lives of seven occupants. None were found save the wee babe, who was discovered in a crevice one hundred yards from where the house stood, naked but alive, unhurt, and crying with exposure. Alex. Leitch and his wife were killed in bed, and their baby of seven months, which lay between its parents, was unhurt.

THE MINE COMPANY'S LOSS.

It was at first believed that the death roll was swelled by the total number of men at work in the mine, 17, and that the mine had been ruined by the walls squeezing under the terrific strain, but, happily, both proved untrue. Later in the day the men rescued themselves and brought out a report of the condition of the inside of the mine. Had the mine been ruined it would have meant a loss to the company of about \$3,000,000, but as it is the mine will be re-opened, and it is thought the actual loss to the company will not exceed \$200,000, if it amounts to as much. The imprisoned miners escaped by digging their way to the surface from the upper workings. Some were injured, but not seriously.

BODIES BURIED FOREVER.

The family of the two (Cranbrook)

lives were forced to flee to open fields in order to save their lives. When the fire had passed, the families returned to where their homes had stood, to find nothing left but ashes. The village of Vennachar was cleaned out, and practically wiped from the face of the map.

The Rathbun company lost a large quantity of cordwood and logs. At Folger Station, Isaac Allen, lumber merchant, had 60,000 feet of lumber entirely destroyed. His lumber camp below Ardoch, on the Mississippi river, was burned. Those in the camp at the time were forced to take to logs and push out into the stream in order to save themselves. The long bridge over the Mississippi below Ardoch, was burned to the water's edge, and communication between the two shores at that point is now maintained by the use of skiffs. This bridge was nearly half a mile long. Another long bridge at Laundreaux, near Plevna, was entirely destroyed.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The People's Representatives at the Provincial Capital.

FEMALE LABORERS.

The bill respecting the employment and wages of female laborers, by Mr. Powell, makes it unlawful for females in factories, stores, etc., to be employed for more than nine hours a day, except at a rate of pay equal to time and a half for overtime, but it is provided that such females may be employed on Saturdays or days preceding holidays for more than nine hours, so long as the aggregate number of hours in the week does not exceed fifty-four. Another clause stipulates that it shall be lawful for municipalities to pay day laborers and others in their employ for Labor Day whether they work on that day or not.

TO LICENSE TRAVELERS.

Another important measure introduced by the member for Ottawa gives power to municipalities to compel the following persons to take out a license: Any person who occupies a room in a hotel, or other premises temporarily, who offers for sale by sample goods which are manufactured elsewhere than in the municipalities, and commercial travelers and other non-residents who deal directly with the public consumer, and retail goods by sample.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Notice has been given of the following bills:
Mr. Harcourt — Affecting certain school properties and others in the City of Windsor.
Mr. Hendrie — To amend the Municipal Act.
Mr. Maitland — To amend the Act for the Improvement of Public Highways.
Mr. Beck — To amend the Municipal Act; also bill to amend the Street Railway Act.
Mr. Whitney — An Act to amend the Act passed in the 62nd year of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to Amend the Statute Law.
Mr. Pettypiece — To amend the Act to permit municipalities to use voting machines.
Mr. Gibson — An Act to amend the Ontario Children's Protection Act.
Mr. Sutherland — To amend the Municipal Act; also to amend the Act for the Improvement of Public Highways.

LEGISLATURE NOTES.

Mr. Davis' bill respecting land

LEADING MARK

The Ruling Prices in Linn and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 5. — Wheat steady at 71c to 71½c for 1 and white east or middle Goose is dull at 64c for No. 1 Spring wheat is steady at No. 1 and 69c for No. 2. A toba wheat is steady. No is quoted at lake ports at No. 1 Northern at 81c.

Flour — Is steady. Cc per cent, patents are quote 60 to \$2.67½ in buyers' bags, freight. Choice bran held 15c to 20c higher toba flour is steady at \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian and \$3.90 to \$4 for strong bags included, on the track to.

Millfeed — Is steady at \$17 for cars of shorts and bran in bulk east or freight. Manitoba mid steady at \$20 for cars of \$18 for bran, sacks included to freights.

Barley — Is steady at 43c for No. 3 extra and 40c to No. 3 middle freights.

Rye — Is steady at 52c for No. 2 east.

Corn — Is steady at 40c adian mixed or yellow west can corn is firmer; No. 3 r quoted at 30c asked, and N low at 50½c on track, Tor

Oats — Are steady at 30c 2 white high freights, a middle freights; No. 1 wh quoted at 32c and No. 2 w 31c east.

Oatmeal — Is steady at 1c cars of bags and \$2.65 for on the track here, and 25c broken lots.

Peas — Are quiet at 62c for middle freights, 61c high and at 63c east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter — Offerings of a continue to increase, and a tion may be looked for in future. Prices all round about steady.

Cranberry prints 23c
do solid 20c

Daily pound rolls, choice 18c
do large rolls, choice 17c

Cheese — The market sh change and quotations are 12½c per lb. for large and twins.

Eggs — The picklers are 1 to feel the higher prices will offering here, and are more to let the stocks come to t ket. The receipts are large although prices are as yet ed at 12c per dozen, there is er tendency, and a drop na pected later.

Potatoes — The offerings lots are not so free, and p accordingly firmer. Quota day are \$1 to \$1.05 for cu the track here, and \$1.20 per bag for potatoes out of

Baled Hay — The market ed steady at 88 per ton for on the track here.

Baled Straw — The den ight and the market is at \$5 per ton for car lots on t here.

CATTLE MARKET

Toronto, May 5. — There w trade in most lines of cattl Toronto Cattle Market tod

IS TO BE DONE THIS YEAR. ALL THE MINERS BUT TWO SAFE.

A message received at 9.30 Wednesday from Frank says: "Of the seventeen entombed miners fifteen are out without injury, and two are dead from suffocation. One of the uninjured found his house covered with rock and his wife and six children killed. It proved that those in the mine were safer than those out of it. The inside workings of the mine are intact. No explosion, and no sign of gas was felt by the entombed miners until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They worked their own way out through thirty feet of rock, timbering as they went. Plenty of air is now going into the mine."

Assistant General Manager Leonard, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said he had little to add to the despatches which had already been received. There was no doubt, however, that the trouble was caused by a volcanic eruption, as no mine explosion could have had such a far-reaching effect. "My advice from General Superintendent Jamieson at Calgary," he said, "show that the rock is blown into the river, completely blocking it up, and that the top of the mine is still burning. I am afraid that things will turn out worse than the first despatches indicated, but every preparation is being taken. Mr. Jamieson has sent out trains from McLeod, Cranbrook and Fernie with doctors, nurses and hospital stores to give the necessary aid."

"Our agent at Cranbrook says the railway track is covered for a distance of two miles east of the station with from forty to fifty feet of rock, and at the time this despatch was received, the rock was still coming down the mountain over the mouth of the mine in vast quantities. We purchase much of the coal produced there, and find it well suited for our purposes. We use about 700 tons per day."

A special train left Calgary at 6.30 Wednesday for the scene of the disaster. This action was taken in pursuance of instructions wired Government Inspector Sparrow by Commissioner James Smart. There were on board twenty members of the Northwest Mounted Police, who will preserve order in the town.

LATER.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. William Pearce, Inspector of Government Surveys, who went to Frank yesterday to act for the Government and decide what relief measures could be arranged, wires as follows to the Deputy Minister of the Interior:

"Frank, N. W. T., April 30. — Eighty-three killed, of whom about fifteen are women, and fifteen children."

"It is thought there will be no trouble from damming of the river."

"Rock slide about four thousand feet long, extending from the highest point of Turtle Mountain; western end of slide 33 feet west of mouth of tunnel, extending across the valley and up the opposite bank for one and one-quarter miles from front of Turtle Mountain and spread out fan-shaped, so that at extreme end of slide it was nearly two miles wide."

"No trace of river for one mile, but water now going through rock as fast as coming down."

"Not probable there will be further slide of any consequence."

"Twelve police and two officers here; plenty to maintain peace and order and for necessary purposes."

"No earthquake or volcano. All working in mine except two escaped."

THE CATASTROPHE.

Frank, N. W. T., was visited Wed-

nesday. The mine been ruined it would have meant a loss to the company of about \$3,000,000, but as it is the mine will be re-opened, and it is thought the actual loss to the company will not exceed \$200,000, if it amounts to as much. The imprisoned miners escaped by digging their way to the surface from the upper workings. Some were injured, but not seriously.

BODIES BURIED FOREVER.

The family of the two Gabriels, whose homes were separated by a mile, and the employees of Poupore & McVeigh, whose cabin was a mile further east, were buried fully a hundred feet deep, and none of the bodies can ever be recovered. In fact, it is doubtful if many of the bodies of the dead are ever recovered.

A citizens' meeting was held and steps were taken to search the ruins for bodies, but only seven bodies had been found up to last evening. Most of the bodies recovered were mangled so badly that identification was impossible.

THE C. P. R. A HEAVY LOSER.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is a heavy loser by the disaster. Two miles of line were buried from 50 to 100 feet deep, and a new line will have to be located and built.

The entire loss resulting from the disaster, it is estimated, will amount to one million dollars, if not considerably more.

FRANK DESERTED.

An Ottawa despatch says: According to a telegram received on Saturday from Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, the entire population of Frank has left, and now Frank is a deserted village of the plains or mountains. Desirous of ascertaining the exact condition of Turtle Mountain, Premier Haultain caused an exploratory party to be sent to the summit. After an arduous and hazardous journey they accomplished the task set them, and on returning to Frank with their report the population simply picked up their traps and went to Blairmore, two miles distant.

The reason for the fleeing was the report of the existence of a fissure in the top of Turtle Mountain ten feet wide, 1,000 feet long and 500 feet deep. It may have existed for ages, and may not result in anything untoward for a thousand years, but the remaining residents of the village are not taking any chances these days, and they promptly pulled up stakes, as stated.

HAMLET WIPED OUT.

Herds of Cattle Swallowed Up by Flames.

A Kingston, Ont., despatch says: —Disastrous forest fires have been raging in the north country, north of Sharbot Lake, since Wednesday last, destroying thousands of acres of fine standing timber, cut lumber, devastating homesteads, and doing incalculable damage. The loss cannot be estimated. Farmers have had the results of their life-work swept away in a few minutes. Many families have been rendered homeless and destitute, and hardship abounds on all sides. Herds of cattle, horses and other farm stock, unable to escape, were swallowed up by the flames. Many narrow escapes are recorded, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The fire started at a point north-west of Plevna, where farmers were cleaning land by burning underbrush.

A stiff breeze sprang up unexpectedly and carried the flames to the talltimbers, where they were soon beyond control. So quickly did it advance that farmers and their fam-

ilies were forced to flee to the top of the hill to permit municipalities to use voting machines.

Mr. Gibson — An Act to amend the Ontario Children's Protection Act.

Mr. Sutherland — To amend the Municipal Act; also to amend the Act for the Improvement of Public Highways.

LEGISLATURE NOTES.

Mr. Davis' bill respecting land grants, amends the existing Act so that all those who served in the South African War shall be entitled to grants, and also those who served in the Fenian Raid during the year 1865, as well as those who served during 1866 and 1870. The Chicago volunteers are entitled to grants under the amendment.

Mr. Downey's bill to amend the Municipal Act proposes a change in the qualification for aldermen by making any ratepayer who owns sufficient property to entitle him to vote at municipal elections, eligible for a seat at the Council board. The second part of the bill repeals the sections of the Municipal Act which have become popularly known as the "Commece" bill.

PRIVATE BILLS COMMITTEE.

At the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature the application was considered of the Town of Niagara Falls to have an agreement ratified with the Ontario Power Company by which the company was to supply the town with 1,000 horse-power at \$10 per horse-power for 10 years, in return for which the town was to grant the company exemption from taxation for 10 years. Ratepayers from the town were present, and argued for and against ratifying the agreement, and the committee finally allowed the bill to remain over.

The bill to incorporate the Hamilton Cataract Power, Light, and Traction Company, of which Hon. J. M. Gibson is president, was likewise left over.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

At the Railway Committee five bills were reported, and four others were set down for consideration.

The bills reported were: — Respecting the Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

Respecting the Huntsville and Lake of Bays Railway Company, to extend the time for commencing the road until two years, from September 1, 1903, and for completion until five years from that date.

To amend the Act incorporating the North Lanark Railway Company, increasing the company's capital stock and fixing the time for completion at five years from the passing of the Act.

To incorporate the Embro Radial Railway Company, proposing an extensive system of radial lines from Embro.

Respecting the London, Parkhill and Grand Bend Electric Railway, proposing an electric line from a point on Lake Huron at the boundary between Lambton and Huron to the City of London, passing through Parkhill.

TEMISKAMING RAILWAY.

Mr. Matheson asked: —"1. What amount has been paid up to 27th April, 1903, on account of survey and construction of the Temiskaming Railway. 2. What amount of bonds, guaranteed by the province, have been issued by the commissioners of said railway?"

The reply of the Commissioner of Public Works was that the returns for April were not ready yet, but that the expenditure to March 31st was Location, \$40,895.95; construction, \$489,279.43. Total, \$480,175.38.

Baled Hay — The market steady at \$8 per ton on the track here.

Baled Straw — The light and the market is \$5 per ton for car lots of 100.

CATTLE MARK.

Toronto, May 5. — There trade in most lines of cattle Toronto Cattle Market export cattle were dull, being light. The run not heavy, and nearly was sold. Out of the 10 the market, 31 were 1 Chicago cattle which bought there and shipped. The total run included 1 125 sheep and lambs, and 130 calves.

Export Cattle—Trade quiet, the demand for ca light. Quotations all round changed. Choice catt about \$4.70 to \$5 per medium to good sold at \$1.70.

Butchers' Cattle—Good continue in demand and round was fairly brisk. offerings were very fair a count of the continued go prices were well maintained. good cattle sold as high per cwt., other good lot from \$1.40 up to that, fair to good sold at \$3.9

Stockers and Feeders— feed cattle continue in d feeders are quoted slight \$4.15 to \$4.50 for g There are not many of offering and trade is rather Milch Cows—About 20 were on the market and sold at prices ranging fr \$56 each. There is still for high class cows.

Calves—The run was and all were sold. Quot 5c to 5½c per lb. for good 4c to 4½c for light.

Sheep and Lambs—The fair trade all round. B are quoted easier, as als fed yearling bucks. Sp are steady and in deman Hogs—Despite the goo price of hogs advanced, quoted at \$6.40 to \$6.5 and lights and fats a \$6.25.

Export cattle, choice,

cwt... .. \$

do medium... ..

do cows... ..

Inferior cows... ..

Butchers' picked lots ...

do fair to good... ..

do rough to common... ..

Bulls, export heavy... ..

do light... ..

Feeders, short keep... ..

do medium... ..

do light... ..

Stockers, choice... ..

do common... ..

Milch cows, each... ..

Light sheep... ..

Heavy sheep... ..

Export hogs, per cwt... ..

Grain-fed ewes, wethers.

Grain-fed bucks... ..

Barnyard lambs... ..

Spring lambs... ..

Calves, each... ..

do per lb... ..

Hogs, selects, per cwt... ..

do fat, per cwt... ..

do light, per cwt... ..

EUROPEAN MARK.

Paris, May 5. — V quiet; April, 24f 75c; Sep December, 22f 85c. F quiet; April, 32f 80c; 31f 20c. Weather in Fra French country markets f French country markets f

ING MARKETS.

ing Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

o, May 5. — Wheat — Is t 71c to 71½c for No. 2 red ite east of middle freights. dull at 64c for No. 2 east. wheat is steady at 70c for d 69c for No. 2 east. Manitowish is steady. No. 1 hard t at lake ports at 82c and orthern at 81c.

— Is steady. Cars of 90 patents are quoted at \$2-.67½ in buyers' bags, mid-les. Choice brands are c to 20c higher. Mani-ir is steady at \$4.10 to r cars of Hungarian patents 0 to \$4 for strong bakers', cluded, on the track Toron-

d — Is steady at \$16.10 to cars of shorts and \$15 for bul- cast or middle Manitowish millfed is t \$20 for cars of shorts and bran, sacks included. Toron-

— Is steady at 43c to 44c 3 extra and 40c to 41c for iddle freights.

Is steady at 52c to 52½c 2 east.

— Is steady at 40c for Can-ixed or yellow west. Ameri-is firmer; No. 3 mixed is t 30c asked, and No. 3 yel-0½ on track, Toronto.

— Are steady at 30c for No. high freights, and 20½ c freights; No. 1 white are t 32c and No. 2 white at

— Is steady at \$3.50 for bags and \$2.65 for barrels rack here, and 25c more for ots.

— Are quiet at 62c for No. 2 freights, 61c high freights 2c east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

— Offerings of all grades to increase, and accumula- be looked for in the near Prices all round continue eady.

Prints ... 23c to 60c 25 ... 20c to 100c and rolls,

... 18c to 18½c e rolls, choice 17c to 18c

— The market shows no d quotations are steady at lb. for large and 14c for

— The picklers are beginning e higher prices which are here, and are more inclined e stocks come to this mar- receipts are larger, and, prices are as yet unchang- per dozen, there is an easi-ty, and a drop may be ex-ter.

s — The offerings of car not so free, and prices are ly firmer. Quotations to- \$1 to \$1.05 for car lots on e here, and \$1.20 to \$1.25 for potatoes out of store.

lay — The market is quot- at \$8 per ton for car lots rack here.

Straw — The demand is t the market is steady at n for car lots on the track

CATTLE MARKET.

o, May 5.—There was a fair most lines of cattle at the Cattle Market to-day, but

GAMEY vs. STRATTON.

Further Evidence at the Great Trial at Toronto.

A Toronto despatch says: Only two lines of evidence were taken up during Tuesday. The first was that of the bank employee, and dealt with the episode of Saturday, April 18, when Mr. Gamey visited the Ontario Bank and secured the original slip which accompanied the \$900 deposit on September 11 last. The other branch concerned Mr. Gamey's attitude toward the Government during his campaign. Sixteen witnesses from the Island of Manitoulin gave evidence on this point, and they took up the major portion of the day in telling what they could remember of Mr. Gamey's election speeches and other campaign utterances.

THE MISSING DEPOSIT SLIP.

The evidence of the four bank men called added little to what was already known of the case. They told how Mr. Gamey had come to the bank, secured the original slip, and in a few minutes passed back what he said was the same slip, but which proved on examination to be a different one. In the afternoon Mr. Gamey returned to the bank and handed another slip as the original, but which was proved to be the wrong one. Three new points were brought out in their stories. The first was the messenger's statement that when he went to the Crossin Company with the first slip handed in by Gamey, Mr. Crossin looked at it, and pronounced it to be in his own handwriting. The second was Mr. Gamey's explanation that he found the second slip, which he said was the original, in his glove, into which it had slipped. The third was the fact that on his third visit to the bank, and again on a fourth visit, he asked for the first slip handed in by him, and requested that it be sent to him at Mr. McPetersen's office.

Mr. Charles Chase, messenger at the Council Chamber in the Parliament Buildings, swore that he had never seen Mr. Gamey to know who he was until two days before the House adjourned for this investigation. He had spoken to Frank Sullivan probably twice in his life. During September last he used to go home for luncheon, leaving the building at 11.50 or so and returning about 12.20. His relations with the Provincial Secretary's department were not cordial.

MR. ELGIN C. MYERS,

private secretary to Mr. Stratton, was the next witness. He went in to the Government service in 1898. In August and September last he was stenographer in Mr. Stratton's office. Mr. Burrows was private secretary up to Oct. 4.

The witness swore that Mr. Stratton was not at his office on Monday, September 8, but arrived on the morning of the 9th.

"Had you seen Mr. Gamey before September?" asked Mr. Johnston.

"No."

"Did you see him during September?"

"No."

Mr. Johnston showed Mr. Myers the letter signed by Mr. Gamey in Mr. Aylesworth's office. Mr. Myers said he had written the letter at Mr. Stratton's dictation, shortly before luncheon on the 10th. Mr. W. J. Boland had been in the room when Mr. Stratton had dictated the letter.

Mr. Myers swore he did not see Mr. Gamey on the 11th.

"On the 9th, 10th, or 11th, or any time around then did you take a parcel to the smoking room?"

KING EDWARD VII. IN ROME.

Acceded to Vatican Desires in Visit to Pope.

A Rome despatch says:—King Edward VII. of England, wearing the uniform of a field marshal, paid his much-talked-of visit to the Vatican on Wednesday.

In the afternoon King Edward left the British Embassy for the Vatican in a closed carriage. He was accompanied by Colonel Lamb, the British military attache, and was followed by another carriage containing members of his suite. The King wore a field marshal's uniform. He had no escort, except some policemen in plain clothes, and no troops lined the streets, in contrast with what was done at the time of Emperor William's visit to the Pope. People looked on with curiosity, but they abstained from any demonstration.

It also was remarked that, contrary to the usual etiquette, King Edward did not lunch at the British Embassy, but had luncheon at the Quirinal, and, after a brief stop at the Embassy, drove to the Vatican. Thus far did King Edward give way to the Vatican desires. The carriage in which the King drove did not belong to the Quirinal, as a carriage of the King of Italy could not go within the precincts of the Apostolic palace.

RECEIVED IN STATE.

As King Edward's carriage, at 20 minutes past four, entered the Court of San Damasco, His Majesty was saluted by a battalion of the Palatine Guards in full uniform. Tattoo was given on the drumheads; there was no music, as there are no Papal bands.

When the Royal party reached the grand staircase leading to the Papal apartment, King Edward was greeted by the Marquis Sacchetti, who acted for Prince Ruspoli, the introducer of sovereigns, who is ill; Monsignor Merry del Val and Prince Antici Mattei. At the upper landing there were grouped in imposing array a number of other ecclesiastics, who formed a characteristic and magnificent assembly. Behind this group, attired in brilliant uniforms, were the Knights of the Cape, and chamberlains.

King Edward addressed a few words of kindly thanks in return for the hearty greetings offered him. The Royal party then proceeded between ranks of the Swiss Guards. At the Clementine Hall the party was met by the Papal Master of the Chamber, Mgr. Bisleti, who was attended by personages of the Secret Ante-Chamber.

Upon arriving before the private apartment of the Pope the Noble Guard rendered military honors to the British Sovereign.

GREETED BY HIS HOLINESS.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the door of the Pope's apartment was immediately opened, and the aged Pontiff was revealed standing at the threshold. His hand was extended awaiting his guest. His Holiness was dressed in robes of white, and also wore a red velvet cape bordered with ermine. His face was the color of ivory, but he moved without assistance and with no apparent difficulty. The King and the head of the Church clasped hands and exchanged a few words in

its conclusion King Edward took his leave, the Pope crossing the room at his side and saying his last words at the door.

THE KING IN PARIS.

A Paris despatch says: For first time since the visit of the Czar the ally of France, the Republic on Friday received a State visit from a ruling monarch, King Edward of England. His Majesty arrived at the station at Port Dauphine at about three o'clock on Friday afternoon. Thence along the Bois du Boulogne, the Place de L'Etoile, the Champs Elysee, the Place de la Concorde, and Rue Royal to the British Embassy in the Faubourg St. Honore, a distance of three miles, the British Union Jack was waving in thousands between the tricolor of France. This was the dominant note of the decorations. The boulevards of the chief shopping streets were all elaborately and artistically decorated in honor of King Edward. From Rue de la Paix to the Place Vendome there was an avenue of tall Venetian masts, white and gilt, connected with wreaths of flowers, which to-night blazed with electric lights. Along Rue Royale there were green pillars of trellised wood alternating with slender columns opening out into light basket-like structures, filled and covered with great blossoms. These, too, showed myriads of electric lights. A remarkable feature of the occasion was the great number of English and Americans in the city, many of them having come specially to the French capital to take part in the welcome to King Edward.

The King's train, decorated with the French and British colors, steamed into the station a minute ahead of schedule time. As it came to a stop bugles sounded and the band played the French and British National Anthems. King Edward wore the uniform of a British field marshal, with the insignia of the Legion of Honor. As he stepped upon the platform, President Loubet welcomed his Majesty in a few courteous, well-chosen words, and the King replied in excellent French. The President then introduced Prime Minister Combes. M. Loubet and the King followed by the latter's suite, then walked up a staircase to the waiting room, a beautifully furnished apartment, with rich, red velvet hangings, relieved with gold and decorated with palms and flowers. The King and M. Loubet then went outside and entered a carriage drawn by four black horses, with two outriders and two footmen. The carriage drove off to the strains of the "Marseillaise" and "God Save the King," and a salute was fired from Mount Valerian. Only a few cheers were audible. The crowd was kept off a considerable distance.

Ambassador Monson and Prime Minister Combes followed in a second carriage. M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Dubois, General Lacroix, and the Hon. Mr. Harding rode in the third carriage, while the rest of the party followed in others.

The people were most numerous in the Place de la Concorde. Here there were no decorations save the tricolor on the public buildings. A band played "God Save the King" as his Majesty passed, and it was easy then to pick out the English, who removed their hats as the first notes of the air were heard. Then the band played the "Marseillaise."

Straw - The demand is steady at \$1.00 for car lots on the track

CATTLE MARKET.

May 5.—There was a fair most lines of cattle at the Cattle Market to-day, but title were dull, the demand st. The run offering was v, and nearly everything. Out of the 105 cars on et, 31 were loaded with cattle which had been here and shipped through. The run included 1,720 cattle, and lambs, 1,290 hogs calves. Cattle—Trade was very demand for cattle being otations all round are un-Choice cattle brought .70 to \$.5 per cwt. and o good sold at \$4.25 to

s' Cattle—Good butchers' in demand and trade all s fairly brisk. The run of was very fair and on ac- the continued good demand re well maintained. Very tle sold as high as \$1.60 other good lots brought 0 up to that figure, and od sold at \$3.90 to \$4.20, s and Feeders—Stock and e continue in demand and e quoted slightly firmer at \$4.50 for good cattle. not many of these cattle ad trade is rather quiet.

ows—About 20 fair cows he market and they all ices ranging from \$30 to There is still a demand lass cows. The run was not heavy ere sold. Quotations are per lb. for good calves and for light.

nd Lambs—There was a all round. Export sheep easier, as also are grain- ing bucks. Spring lambs and in demand. Despite the good run the ogs advanced. Selects are \$.64 to \$.65 per cwt., ts and fats at \$.62 to

attle, choice,	\$4.70	\$5.00
um...	4.25	4.70
...	3.30	4.00
ows...	2.75	3.25
picked lots...	4.40	4.60
to good...	3.90	4.20
h to common...	2.75	3.10
ort heavy...	3.50	4.00
...	3.25	3.50
hort keep...	4.15	4.50
um...	3.60	3.90
...	3.00	3.50
choice...	3.50	3.75
non...	2.75	3.00
s, each...	30.00	56.00
sp...	4.25	4.75
sep...	3.50	4.00
icks, per cwt...	3.25	3.75
ewes, wethers...	5.50	6.00
bucks...	4.50	5.25
lambs...	3.50	4.00
mb...	2.50	5.00
ch...	2.00	10.00
b...	4	5 1/2
cts, per cwt...	6.40	6.50
per cwt...	6.20	6.25
t., per cwt...	6.20	6.25

OPEAN MARKETS.

May 5. — Wheat, tone il, 24f 75c; September and 22f 85c. Flour, tone il, 32f 80c; September, Weather in France cloudy. untry markets firm. untry markets firm.

Mr. Stratton's dictation, shortly before luncheon on the 10th. Mr. W. J. Boland had been in the room when Mr. Stratton had dictated the letter.

Mr. Myers swore he did not see Mr. Gamney on the 11th.

"On the 9th, 10th, or 11th, or any time around then did you take a parcel to the smoking room?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know anything directly or indirectly of a package or envelope being taken to the smoking room?"

"No, sir."

"Did you get a parcel from Mr. Stratton while Gamney and Frank Sullivan were there, to be taken to the smoking room after they had gone down there?"

"I did not."

As soon as the Royal Commissioners ascended the bench on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Elgin C. Myers stepped into the witness box and waited for Mr. Ritchie to renew his attack. Mr. Ritchie began by questioning him about the events of the afternoon of the 28th of January, the day the Globe interview had been handed out. Mr. Myers said he had typewritten the interview from a manuscript which he understood was written by Mr. Yokam, from Mr. Stratton's office in Peterboro, at the dictation of Mr. Stratton. That manuscript the witness destroyed as soon as he had finished with it. He made two copies of the interview, and took them right on to Mr. Stratton. Mr. Stratton had said: "You haven't got this quite right," but he didn't make any corrections just then. Gamney arrived about two o'clock in the afternoon, to discuss, he supposed, the interview. Mr. Hammond came in and asked witness if Gamney was ready with his interview. Witness went into Mr. Stratton's office and met Gamney coming out. Mr. Gamney said he was not quite ready with the interview. He again saw Gamney in the elevator shortly before six o'clock. Gamney asked if Council was over, and witness answered no. Gamney stayed on the elevator. About 6.30 Gamney came into the office and asked for Mr. Hammond. He went in to see Mr. Stratton, and remained 15 or 20 minutes. While he was there Mr. Hammond came in. When Gamney came out he and Hammond went over to a table and sat down. While they were sitting there some one opened the door, but he didn't see or know who it was. He had heard in court that it was Frank Sullivan. Gamney and Hammond had remained at the table about ten minutes. At the end of the conversation Hammond went into the hall, and Gamney returned to see the Minister. He was in only a minute, just long enough to go in and come out again. The witness did not hear what passed. Mr. Hammond came back again in two or three minutes, and went into Mr. Stratton's office, where he remained about five minutes. Mr. Myers said that after that day he didn't see Mr. Gamney again until this investigation.

MR. STRATTON IN THE BOX.

The defence in the Gamney investigation placed Hon. J. R. Stratton in the box on Monday morning. They had led up to his appearance by a groundwork of evidence designed as to dates and conversations to require only his testimony to make it complete. Mr. Walter J. Boland, who preceded Mr. Stratton in the box, gave evidence that practically supplied Mr. Stratton with an alibi as far as the 10th and 11th

days of September were concerned. When Mr. Stratton entered the box he swore positively that Mr. Gamney had not been to his office on either of those days. Mr. Stratton denied absolutely that he had ever given Mr. Gamney any money, nor had he given anyone any to give to him. "Not three cents," he said in reply to one of Mr. Johnston's queries on this point. His version of how the Aylesworth letter came to be written put a new light on that document. He denied that any intimacy existed between him and Frank Sullivan. It is impossible to briefly enumerate the points at which Mr. Stratton's evidence clashes with Mr. Gamney's. Mr. Stratton gave his answers in a quiet, unexcited voice. Mr. Gamney followed him intently. The court room contained only a small attendance, but had it been generally known that Mr. Stratton was to enter the box it would doubtless have been filled.

King Edward remained with the Pontiff for 20 minutes. A bell was then rung, and King Edward's suite was admitted and presented to the Pope. This little ceremony seemed to please the Pontiff immensely. At

ly the mangled and crushed bodies were recovered and sent to the hospital when there was a flicker of life left, and to the morgue when there was none. At 10 o'clock four of the dead had been identified.

TERRIBLE FATALITY.

Train Flows Through a Crowd at Detroit.

A Detroit despatch says: The Grand Trunk Pan-American flyer from Chicago ran into a crowd of 1,000 people at the corner of Dequinder and Canfield streets at 8.30 on Sunday evening, killing four men, a boy and a woman, and seriously injuring about 30 people. The majority of the killed and wounded are from Toledo. Fifteen hundred Poles from Toledo came up to Detroit on Sunday morning on a special Lake Shore train to celebrate a holiday. They left the train at the corner of Dequinder and Canfield streets and went over to St. Joseph's Church, where they spent the day with the congregation. The Lake Shore tracks run out to Dequinder street, and a special train was to stop for the Toledo excursionists at Canfield avenue at 8.30. Accompanied by hundreds of their local friends, waiting for the train, the excursionists jammed Canfield avenue some time before the train was due in readiness for it.

When the train was sighted the crowd pushed across the track and on to the Grand Trunk tracks, which adjoins those of the Lake Shore, just as the Grand Trunk Pan-American express came thundering from the west. The people were thrown into the air and dashed to either side of the track. Many of them were ground under the wheels. The police department was notified, and all the ambulances in the city rushed to the scene. The victims were scattered along the tracks for a distance of two blocks.

Lanterns were procured and the work of rescue began immediately. The scene reflected by the light of the lanterns was horrible. Gradual-

The people were most numerous in the Place de la Concorde. Here there were no decorations save the tricolor on the public buildings. A band played "God Save the King" as his Majesty passed, and it was easy then to pick out the English, who removed their hats as the first notes of the air were heard. Then the band played the "Marseillaise," which was greeted by cheering that was not loud, but which was the most audible demonstration on the part of the crowd made anywhere. It was the same in other places where bands were stationed, which were not many.

To put it briefly, the King's reception was quiet but thoroughly cordial.

ly the mangled and crushed bodies were recovered and sent to the hospital when there was a flicker of life left, and to the morgue when there was none. At 10 o'clock four of the dead had been identified.

CUT IN GRAIN RATES.

Two Cents Per 100 Pounds Less to Seaboard.

A despatch from Montreal says: W. R. MacInnes, freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, and John Pullen, general freight agent of the Grand Trunk, announced on Monday a reduction in the rates for the transportation of grain from Ontario points to the Atlantic seaboard. The reduction, which amounts to two cents per hundred pounds, is not the result of any agitation on the part of farmers or exporters, but is the consequence of the decrease in the rates from Chicago to New York. The reduced rates become effective on May 11th, and will remain in force until September 30th.

PEOPLING THE WEST.

Phenomenal Growth Shown by Immigration Returns.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The rapid way in which the West is being peopled is shown in the steady growth of the immigration returns. The arrivals for April were: British, 9,700; Continent of Europe, 4,796, and United States, 7,958, making a total of 21,254. The returns for the first four months of the year, compared with the first four months in 1902 and 1901, are as follows:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
British...	3,347	5,186	16,115
United States...	5,031	9,820	13,776
C. of Europe...	5,015	7,476	10,417

NO WOMEN NEED APPLY.

Benchers of Gray's Inn Decline Application.

A despatch from London says: The Benchers of Gray's Inn have refused to grant the application for admission to the bar recently made by a woman, on the ground that they are not empowered to admit women to practice. It has been ascertained that a small minority were strongly in favor of admitting women.

LORD CURZON TO REMAIN.

His Term as Viceroy to Be Extended Two Years.

A despatch from London says: There is an unconfirmed report that the term of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as Viceroy of India will be extended for two years.

THE BURGLARS AT MISS CAMP'S.

I.

Some folks have said I was dreaming, and some have said it was all imagination. As for its being a dream, I was as wide awake as I ever was in my life—I should think so! And as for the talk of imagination, I'm not an imaginative person, and never was; and I know it would take a lot of imagination to conjure up a thing like that. I'll tell you all about it, and you can believe what you've a mind to.

To begin at the beginning. I am Louise Camp, spinster, and my age isn't anybody's business but my own and the census-taker's. It's well known that I always keep my taxes and my rates paid up; and my farm is considered to be one of the best managed in the district. Job Ashley works my land on sharing terms; but I keep an eye on him, and I know how things ought to be done. I don't say but what he's honest and steady enough, and reliable as most men, takin' 'em as they go.

I've lived alone ever since mother died, brother Henry havin' gone to Glasgow and got married there some years before. My house stands pretty well up on Long Hill, and it's quite a long way to the nearest neighbor's. Folks used to tell me they should think I'd feel lonely up there by myself—especially at night—and, what was more, they used to say it wasn't safe.

Miss Williams was telling me so that very day. She is my nearest neighbor; lives in old Cyrus Williams' place down at the foot of the hill. She runs in often to have a chat with me in the afternoon. And she says:

"I don't see how you can stand it here all alone, so far from neighbors," Louise. I wouldn't stay up here alone at night for anything; I should be scared to death!"

She needn't have told me that. I've known Jane Williams ever since she was Jane Barber, and we were girls together, and people said young Harry Williams didn't know which one of us he wanted. He took the one that wanted him, and that was Jane. And, as long as I've known her, I never knew Jane to show any courage but once, and I'm not goin' to stop to tell about that now.

"I should think," says Jane, "you'd feel safer if Job Ashley lived in the wing part. I know I should."

Job wanted to move into the wing part of my house. There's room enough for a small family, and he said it would be handier for work. But his wife is such a one to go about and have company, and I do like a quiet house. And he's got a twelve-year-old boy that beats all the boys I ever did see for cuttin' up. I said as much to Jane; but she didn't seem to think they were very good reasons. I don't know but what she was right.

"It seems reckless for you to live so, Louise, without any man in the house, nor even a dog," says she. "There's such dreadful things happenin' all the time where women live alone. People think you ought to let Job move in."

"They can't say but what I've got a dog in the house," says I, lookin' up at the picture of Henry's dog Lion, that hangs up over the

and was coming through the window before I could wink almost. I struck at the one that was comin' in first, but I didn't hit him. He dodged, and grabbed the poker and got it away from me; and then he got hold of my wrist, and I screamed.

And then it come to me like a flash to make 'em believe I'd got a dog. It was the silliest notion; but I lifted up my voice and called out: "Lion! Lion! Seize 'em, Lion!"

The one that had hold of me stopped a minute half through the window; but the one behind swore at him and give him a shove.

"There ain't any dog!" says he. "She's bluffin'. If there was a dog he wouldn't want any callin'!" says he. "Go on, you fool!"

And then it happened! There was a crash in the sittin'-room and something come over me like I don't know what. I turned as weak as water and as cold as if I'd had a chill.

That burglar let go of me and went backwards out of the window, and I felt a rush of something past me. It was just as if a big dog came rushin' out of the sittin'-room and hurled himself at the window, grittin' his teeth and growlin' same as Lion used to when he was angry. But there wasn't any dog visible.

I held on to the window-sill to steady myself, I was tremblin' so. It was bright moonlight, and I could see them two burglars—or tramps, or whatever they was—as plain as anything, jumpin' over the fence as if they was crazy, and runnin' down the road as I never see two men run before in all the days of my life. And I could hear all the sounds of that big dog a-tearin' after 'em, barkin' an' growlin' like mad. But I couldn't see a sign of a dog.

I don't know what I thought, and I can't tell you how I felt. My head began to swim, and I slipped down under the window and leaned against the wall and lost myself.

It didn't last long; and when I came to I didn't feel so weak. I got up and looked out, and everything was calm and still. One of them burglars—or whatever they was—had lost his hat, an' it was layin' on the grass by the fence. If it hadn't been for that, and the splintered window-blinds, I might have thought it was all a dream.

I put down the window and stuck a nail into it, an' went into the sittin'-room, and there was Lion's picture flat on the floor! For a minute I felt as if I didn't want to touch it, and then I says to myself:

"Louise Camp, what are you afraid of? Whatever it was," I says, "if came to help you, and the Lord sent it."

So I picked up the picture, and Lion looked at me out of the frame so true an' faithful it just brought the tears into my eyes. The picture wasn't hurt a bit, but the frame was damaged a bit by fallin'. 'Twas a heavy frame, and the weight of it had pulled out the nail and let the picture down, so it seemed. But I couldn't help thinkin' there was somethin' more in it.

I didn't go to bed again, but wrapped a shawl around me and laid down on the sofa; and I didn't wake up till I heard Job in the mornin' rattlin' at the back door for me to come an' take in the milk.

"Great Scott, Louise, it's past six o'clock!" says he. And he wanted to know if I'd been ill in the night.

So I told him what had happened. I told it all just as it had been. Job looked at me queer-like, and didn't say anything for a minute or two. Then he said he guessed he'd

TURKEY HAS A BIG ARMY

THE BEST FIGHTING MACHINES IN EUROPE.

It Is Always Ready for the Field of Battle, and Is Splendidly Equipped.

The Pall Mall Gazette contains the following:

Discussing the other day with a cultured and well-informed Russian the possible outcome of an armed struggle in Eastern Europe, I listened with interest to a calm and dispassionate opinion as to the prospect of success awaiting his country in the event of a second war with the Turkish Empire. He did not hesitate to say that his recent experience of the Turkish, as well as his personal knowledge of the Russian, army forced him to the conclusion that it would be a very grave question if the latter could hope to emerge with success from a struggle with the resuscitated military power of the Ottoman Empire in 1903.

Let it be remembered that in the war of '77 Russia only succeeded after tremendous exertions, and would have been rolled back, broken, and defeated, from Plevna had it not been for the timely assistance of Roumania, whom in certain eventualities, she might not improbably find ranged against her to-day. For the shifting of international policies and the birth of fresh interests in the East have brought unexpected

SUPPORT TO THE SULTAN

during the last twenty-five years. But, politics apart, it is the intrinsic worth of the Turkish army itself as a fighting machine which might well give pause to thoughts of aggression. Perhaps the most noteworthy and interesting fact about the Turkish military power is that instead of declining after the war with Russia, which robbed the Empire of extensive provinces, the Ottoman military array has steadily increased in power and efficiency to an extent which few could ever have anticipated.

The Sick Man, in fact, is by no means as sick as he has been represented, or, at any rate, is fast recovering of his malady. At the outbreak of the war with Greece there was, except in well-informed circles, a general but very mistaken impression that the Turkish army was antiquated in its methods and deficient in organizing power. The fallacy of such a creed was speedily revealed when in the spring of 1897 the Sultan, without any effort, mobilized a huge force of 60,000 men, with abundant supplies, stores, and munitions of war of every description, from the high-power Krupp gun to small arms and ammunition, and well-equipped hospital arrangements.

The last available figures set the strength of the Turkish army in peace time at about 250,000 men, something like 25,000 of these being officers. On a war footing its numbers amount to 800,000 men. During the last five years fresh laws and reforms affecting the army have been introduced, which are adding enormously to its strength, and it is quite probable that in case of necessity the Sultan could at the present moment send into line of battle an armed strength of a million and a half of men. If one-third of these must still be regarded as untrained, we must also remember that

THE FANATICAL VALOR

and wonderful adaptability of the Turk to war gives to the rawest re-

Germany in Europe by the gates of the East, strengthened at all costs. long time past German infantry in Constantinople and the members of German officer corps have been assiduously devoted to development of a powerful military barrier against the East.

AGGRESSION OF RUSSIA

Germany has practically the forces of the Sultan, an increasing number of young Turkish officers through the German schools, a measure which undoubtedly does more than else to ensure the efficiency of the Turkish soldier in battle.

Germany is perhaps, if more nearly interested than any other power in the preservation of the Far East at the present, and her influence at Constantinople will do much to restrain the proper restraint of the soldiery, in spite of the pressure to which they are constantly in the area of disaffection of war there need be no doubt Europe does its duty by the Macedonian people have nothing to gain by rebellion in place of a peaceful and lawful reform. The news from the Balkans, in view of what has happened before the massacres.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY

England, France and Germany Will Build It.

There seems to be a concentration in running a railway across Asia Minor over the routes of St. Paul, across Mesopotamia, where the flocks, or around the Ararat, with perhaps a station at the Ark. And a certain shock would be felt in the modern train pound into the round al Raschid at Bagdad seems that European countries about to invade these regions and song with the screech and roar of the monster.

English as well as French have joined with Germany the railway, already built from Scutari to Konia (Iconium) on to Adana (Tarsus), thence, to Aleppo a northern Mesopotamia to the Tigris, and then down to Bagdad and on to El Khab the head of the Persian Gulf.

Dispatches from Berlin that this undertaking is the result of a political alliance the Powers, although they are interested in the political advantages such a road will secure simply a private financial interest. The Germans claim ability assumed all financial responsibility, but wanted to share responsibility in dealing with the "Sick Man," hence, were to accept English and French co-operation. The trip arrangement assures the successful financial management.

The whole concession calls for 750 miles and completion of the road as far as Bagdad in eight years.

Both English and French have short railways running two hundred miles out of but the much longer and important German road out of Bagdad will be made the trunk line

but what she was right.
"It seems reckless for you to live so, Louise, without any man in the house, nor even a dog," says she. "There's such dreadful things happenin' all the time where women live alone. People think you ought to let Job move in."

"They can't say but what I've got a dog in the house," says I, lookin' up at the picture of Henry's dog Lion, that hangs up over the mantelpiece.

It's as handsome a picture of a dog as ever I see. It was done by a friend of brother Henry's from Glasgow that came down here to stay one summer, and painted the scenery all around here. Lion was a nice-lookin' dog, and a faithful dog, too, and my brother Henry thought a good deal of him. He felt sorry when Lion died.

I took such a fancy to the picture that he let me keep it; and he says, in his kind of laughing way:

"You'll always have a dog in the house, Louise, if you won't have a man."

So Jane smiled when I made that remark, but I could see she thought I was obstinate, and I won't say but what I was. Anyhow, I got enough of livin' alone that very night.

It was a moonlight night in the autumn. I'd been making jam pretty nearly all day, and was tired, and I went to bed quite early. I expect I must have been asleep a couple of hours—but as for dreamin', I hadn't; I slept too sound for that—when all at once I was broad awake, and holdin' my breath and listening. I didn't know what it was that woke me up, but I knew there was something wrong.

I'd locked up the house, and put the cat out, as I always do before I go to bed, so I knew it wasn't her that I'd heard—if I'd heard anything. My bedroom is downstairs, and opens out of the sittin'-room; and the window was up, as I generally have it, for I like fresh air at night; but the blinds were closed, and fastened together with a hook inside. It came over me in a minute that there was somebody at that window.

I don't know as I was so scared as you might have supposed I'd be. I just slipped out of bed, still as I could, and got on my dressing-gown; an' I stole out into the sittin'-room and got the poker from the fireplace. But I must have made some noise, for I heard a man's voice sayin':

"Be quick, Bill! The old gal's up!"

It was a frightful rough voice, an' went through me like cold steel. And then I heard 'em tryin' to pull the blinds open. I went back into the bedroom, and there was a man's hands feelin' through the laths to get at the hook; and I just up with the poker and brought it down as hard as I could on to that man's fingers. Burglar, or tramp, or whatever he was, I think I must have broke 'em—at any rate, I broke the laths.

'Twas a foolhardy thing to do, if I'd only stopped to think. I ought to have slipped out by the back door, and run down to the Williamses through the orchard. Still, they might have caught me if I had; and, anyway, I never thought of anything but just to hit them fingers.

II.

Such a howl as that burglar gave—such a curse—I never heard before! The other one says:

"Hold your noise, you fool! Stave her in!"

And they'd smashed in the blinds,

down on the sofa, and I didn't wake up till I heard Job in the mornin' rattlin' at the back door for me to come an' take in the milk.

"Great Scott, Louise, it's past six o'clock!" says he. And he wanted to know if I'd been ill in the night.

So I told him what had happened. I told it all just as it had been. Job looked at me queer-like, and didn't say anything for a minute or two. Then he said he guessed he'd better get the doctor.

"Doctor your granny!" says I. But Job went and got him, for all that.

And the doctor he looked queer, and I knew by the questions he asked that he thought I'd had some kind of a shock. He left me something to take for my nerves; but I didn't take it. There ain't anything the matter with my nerves!

Pretty soon Jane Williams and Harry come up. They'd seen the doctor go by, and thought I must be ill. When I told them the story, Harry gave a start, and Jane looked at him and turned white.

"What time of the night did this happen, Louise?" Jane asks.

I said it was between ten o'clock and eleven—I couldn't tell exactly.

And then Jane told how her little Jennie—that's her youngest, four years old—had waked up about half-past ten, an' called her an' said there was a dog barkin'. They don't keep any dog, nor their neighbors don't; and Jane didn't hear anything, neither did Harry. So they told the child she'd been dreamin'. But Jennie would have it she'd heard a dog go barkin' past the house.

Harry, he said he guessed there was probably a dog barkin' somewhere, an' them two burglars must have heard it and thought somebody was comin'. He thought I must have imagined the rest of it.

Perhaps Harry Williams believed all that; but Jane didn't. I knew she didn't by the way she looked.

Well, of course, the story was all over the town before night, and the police went searching about to capture them burglars. In the course of a day or two they arrested a couple of tramps, and I had to go and identify 'em. I went an' looked at 'em, an' I said they wasn't the men. I was asked to make a statement of the facts, and I did. I said I should know the two men I saw that night if I didn't see 'em again till the Day o' Judgment, and them wasn't the ones. So they had to let 'em go. They never did catch the right ones, and I didn't s'pose they would. It's my belief them two men didn't stop runnin' till they got clear into the next county.

But my statement made a good deal of talk. There was a reporter came to see me, and got me to go over it all; and he put a piece in the paper about it. "A Phantom Watchdog" was the headin' of it. There was them that believed it, and there was them that didn't; I s'pose there was more that didn't. But there's one thing sure—there isn't a tramp in the Home Counties that you could git to come near my house after dark. And they don't bother me in the daytime, either.

But Job Ashley has moved into the wing part.—London Answers.

Girley (bitterly) — "My parents literally sold me to you." Hubby (more bitterly) — "You needn't twit me with my unfortunate financial investment."

"Isn't that mere idle gossip?" "Gossip, my dear," answered Miss Cayenne, "is never idle. It is the most industrious thing on earth."

most usually to its strength, and it is quite probable that in case of necessity the Sultan could at the present moment send into line of battle an armed strength of a million and a half of men. If one-third of these must still be regarded as untrained, we must also remember that

THE FANATICAL VALOR

and wonderful adaptability of the Turk to war gives to the rawest recruit — as the Russians can testify — a far greater fighting value than is possessed by the conscripts of any other race.

A personal acquaintance with the Turkish army has convinced me that it is composed of the finest material in the world, and second to none in the day of battle. The Turks are a strong, hardy, high-spirited race, used to hard labor, and easily molded into a splendid and effective soldiery. The long term of service required of the Turk adds greatly to his effectiveness, and a good deal of it is frequently of an active nature. In fact, if we except Great Britain, whose world-wide Empire is rarely over at peace, Turkey has a greater war record for the last hundred years than any country in Europe, thirty-seven years of this period having been spent in actual warfare. The Turkish soldier is always ready to march. In his barracks perfect order prevails, and everything is kept in readiness for immediate movement. A foreign officer visiting a Turkish garrison recently asked the colonel of one large regiment how long it would take him to summon his command and have it fully equipped and ready to proceed to rail or steamship for actual service in the field. The Turkish officer, looking at his watch, said it would just require fifteen minutes.

One excellent feature of the Turkish barracks at big military centers is the bathing accommodation. In some of these at least forty men could enjoy the luxury of a Turkish bath at the same time. The ration of the soldier is plain, but wholesome. It consists chiefly of a stew of rice and mutton, which is served in messes for six or eight men, who surround a large copper basin and eat from it at the same time with wooden spoons. The men drink tea, but no coffee or liquor. The Turkish army, in fact, is the only one in Europe which is run on

STRICT TEETOTAL PRINCIPLES in peace or war. Indeed, the wants of the Ottoman soldier are so few in number — for the joys of his heaven are sure — that the impediments of his army corps can be reduced to insignificant proportions, which is largely the secret of his great marching power and the rapidity of his mobilization.

Apart from the excellence of the Turkish armament, which is up-to-date in every respect, the most significant reform is the vastly improved training of her commissioned ranks. Turkey has always possessed able military leaders, though they have been too frequently handicapped by Palace intrigue. But for a long time too little attention was paid to the military training and efficiency of officers of the subordinate grades. This reform of all others is the last which a corrupt and temporizing Government would have been capable of undertaking on its own initiative, a fact which brings us to the political secret underlying this wonderful renaissance of Turkish military efficiency. To put the matter with epigrammatic brevity — the army of the Sultan is the army of the Kaiser. It is the military power whose ability to hold back the legions of the Czar, and to prevent the political strangulation of

financial management.

The whole concession calls for 750 miles and completion of the road as fast as dad in eight years.

Both English and French have short railways run two hundred miles out, but the much longer and portant German road out will be made the trunk line new undertaking.

Will Russia look on all moved? It is thought to make a dash from her Transian frontier for the Persian not through Turkey, since franchise or permit to Sultan's domains, but at Erivan and skirting east make her way south through to Bandar Abbas on the Ormuz, where she now naval station.

The Bagdad Railway would tedious and oppressive to the Suez Canal and th besides four days' time dian ports.

"Bridget," said a you keeper, who was som from school, "it could be me to disguise the fact ignorance of grammar is ed. Let me try to correct instance" Does it sound me to say, "Bridget, you settin' in the drawin'-room?" said Bridget, fr with evident surprise: "it don't sound right, but a-settin' there the mathe hour or so wid my cousin who is just over. I housemaid has been a-ta

"I want you to tell doctor," said the man w Government position, "w matter with me." "Well swered the old doctor, I in his chair and look beefy, red-faced patient suffering from underwork pay."

Mr. Sproggins — "And to let you have my day do you propose to do?" bleson — "I warn you tl case we are prepared to now my beloved Aureli best clothes on and await a railway station. If against us we will flee to never come back." Mr. ("Without a moment's he "Then I refuse."

Magistrate — "Will you jury what the prisoner s: Mr. O'Hanlan?" With honor, if wan of the jur; stip over foreinst me f there it's with plisure I that same." "Come, n Tell the jury from wh what the prisoner said faix, how can I, sor? only spoke to me wid his

"So you're one o' them favors a distribution of said Plodding Pete. "I swered Meandering Mike. to see every man pervided he kin enjoy an' appreci favor of lettin' the rich have all the soap an' me to folks like you an' me ta sion of the breweries."

She — "Albert, I have conclusion that I love G ter than I love you, and "What about the engage I gave you to wear?" S that's all right. Georg won't object if I wear it

y in Europe by holding open
es of the East, must be
ened at all costs. For a
ne past German influence at
tinople and the efforts of
s of German officers have
siduously devoted to the de-
nt of a powerful Turkish
r barrier against the south-

GRESSION OF RUSSIA.

y has practically re-armed
es of the Sultan, and is pass-
ners of young Turkish offi-
through the German military
a measure which will un-
do more than anything
ensure the efficient handling
Turkish soldier in the day of

any is perhaps, if anything,
early interested than any other
in the preservation of peace
Far East at the present mo-
nd her influence at Constan-
will do much to secure the
restraint of the Turkish
in spite of the provocation
h they are constantly expos-
e area of disaffection. But
there need be no danger, if
does its duty by convincing
acedonian people that they
thing to gain by deliberate
n in place of awaiting a
l and lawful reform. Never-
the news from the East is
in view of what undoubted-
opened before the Armenian
res.

E BAGDAD RAILWAY.

d, France and Germany
Will Build It.

seems to be a certain dese-
in running a railway through
linor over the missionary
of St. Paul, across the plains
opotamia, where Abraham fed
ks, or around the base of
with perhaps a station call-
Ark. And a certain aesthetic
would be felt in hearing a
train pound into the mem-
nd delightful fancies of Ha-
Raschid at Bagdad. But it
that European capital is
to invade these regions of
nd song with the hiss and
and roar of the steam

sh as well as French interests
vined with German to push
lway, already built by Ger-
om Scutari to Konieh (old
i) on to Adana (near old
thence, to Aleppo and across
n Mesopotamia to Mosul,
on ris, and then down that river
dad and on to El Koweit, at
d of the Persian Gulf.
tches from Berlin assure us
is undertaking is not the
of a political alliance between
wers, although they will be
ed in the political advant-
ch a road will secure, but is
a private financial enterprise.
rmans claim ability to have
l all financial responsibility
but wanted to share that re-
lity in dealing with the
Man," hence, were very glad
pt English and French offers
peration. The tripartite ar-
ent assures the success of the
l management.

hole concession at present
r 750 miles and the com-
of the road as far as Bag-
eight years.

English and French interests
ort railways running about
ndred miles out of Smyrna,
much longer and more im-
German road out of Scutari
made the trunk line of the
dertaking

VERY PECULIAR FARMING
SOME NEW IDEAS FOR SAVING
THE LAND.

**Huge Egg Farm Proposed—Con-
verting Sewerage Into Farm
Manure.**

The declining state of British agri-
culture is a fruitful topic with those
dismal people who believe that farm-
ing in this country is doomed, says
London Answers. It cannot certain-
ly be questioned that agriculture is
not the paying industry that it was
twenty-five years ago; but that
money can still be made by farming
is a fact that there is plenty of
evidence to prove.

Some five or six years ago a gen-
tleman living in the North of Eng-
land, who farmed some hundreds of
acres himself, thought out an idea
for a new method of farming which,
on paper, proved to be an excellent
and original scheme. Most people
are aware that Danish, French, and
Australian eggs are largely import-
ed into this country, and placed on
the market here at a lower figure
than the British farmer can afford
to quote for his own home-laid eggs.

Now, this gentleman's idea was to
practically turn the countryside into
a huge egg-farm. He proposed that
every farmer should devote a large
part of his land to egg-farming, and
by this means we would not only re-
tain the whole of the egg trade of
the country in our own hands, but
also be able to compete with the
foreign egg merchants abroad. A
labyrinth of figures accompanied the
scheme, which went to prove that
there would be a net profit of \$10
per acre for the farmer who con-
ducted his operations on this princi-
ple; so that a man with, say,
500 acres could make a clear \$3,000
per annum by working 300 acres on
the egg system.

There were, of course, a variety of
errors and flaws in this gentleman's
figures and facts. As an instance of
how a crank of this sort neglects the
consideration of most important fac-
tors, there was actually

NO MENTION OF RENT
in his calculations. Apart from the
impossibility of devoting so much
land to any one branch of agricul-
ture, the profit of \$10 per acre
would absolutely vanish when the
burden of rent, rates, and taxes is
taken into account.

A much more practical scheme for
the improvement of agriculture was
devised some years ago by a very
clever farmer, who also published his
ideas in a pamphlet. Briefly, his
notion was to convert the sewerage
matter of the towns into farm
manure, instead of running it off by
drains into the rivers. The manure
thus made would be the property of
the State, and sold to the farmers
at a minimum cost. The idea was
distinctly ingenious. Sewerage mat-
ter contains a considerable quantity
of nitrogen, which is one of the
most valuable constituents of the
soil, and is one of the most expen-
sive components of artificial manure.

If it were possible to adopt the
plan of concerting sewerage matter
into manure, the farmer would be
saved a very considerable expense in
the purchase of his manure, and
would be able to vastly improve the
growing qualities of his land. How-
ever, clever as the idea was, it was
never found to be practicable, one
of the primary objections to it being
the great danger to public health in-
volved by storing the sewerage mat-
ter.

Ideal Public Schools.
By President Andrew S. Draper, of the
University of Illinois.

Boys and girls hardly understand
the purposes of the public schools.
They think very little about the
principles upon which our great
school system, in which there are
half a million of teachers and fifteen
millions of pupils, and which costs
two hundred million dollars each
year, is maintained. They do not
trouble themselves over the way by
which the system is to accomplish
its purposes and justify all its costs.
Too many parents give little thought
to the matter.

The impression of the people who do
not think very hard about it is that
the schools are to teach pupils to
read and write, and use numbers,
and know something about birds and
flowers, and countries, and peoples,
and the like. The schools are to do
this; but they are weak indeed, and
they are not worth what they cost,
unless they do a great deal more.

All our states make laws requir-
ing the people to maintain schools
for all the children. Nearly all the
people would do this without any
law. The people of each state make
the laws in order that if there are
any who do not want to support
schools, they will be compelled to
do so. In this way, throughout the
country, a school is sure to be with-
in the reach of every home.

Nearly all the cities and towns
have established high schools, and
many of the states have set up great
state universities. All this is to
build up self-respecting character
and develop sound views of life, to
train up good citizens and make the
states and the republic safe; it is not
only to give every child an equal
chance with every other, but to im-
pel everyone to make the most of
his chance.

That this is the ideal purpose of
the schools. To come nearer attain-
ing it, the school must come near
being ideal. We are very likely to
judge of a school by the looks of the
school-house. We may make a mis-
take, but we are very likely to be
right.

If we see a building that is attrac-
tive with trees about it, and with
some green sod and flower beds in
the summer time, and with a whole
and bright flag floating over it, we
shall be likely to find that things are
about as they should be inside. If
the building looks ugly and the
grounds are unkempt and the flag
ragged, we shall be likely to find
that the school-house is dirty and
unhealthful.

We shall also be likely to find that
the teacher is lazy and the pupils
listless, and the work of little ac-
count.

There may be cases in which this
is not so. Clothes do not make the
man, it is true, but in normal busi-
ness conditions clothes indicates the
qualities of the man. A business
man who is cleanly and neatly dress-
ed is probably a much better and
stronger man than one who looks
shabby, because the better man will
usually look well. So a rickety and
particularly a dirty school-house is
almost as certain proof of a weak
school, as a four-days'-old beard, a
dirty shirt and baggy trousers are
commonly indicative of a cheap kind
of business man. People who know
the value of a good school will pro-
vide a good home for it, and in turn
the good home will help the school

effort. A teacher who can wake a
child up and get him to working for
something is a real teacher. Such a
teacher will have learned that this
cannot be accomplished by terroriz-
ing the child, or by trying to shape
the life of the child just like his own
life. The work of the school must
be of a kind which the child can like
to do. If the child enjoys one kind
of work better than another, he
should be encouraged most in the
kind he likes best. Let him learn to
like something; let him accomplish
something, and in a little time he
will like other and greater things.

The necessity of the close grading
and the separation of pupils into
different rooms in the large schools
has certain disadvantages. When
the younger pupils mingled with the
older ones and heard them recite,
they derived an advantage from it.
They saw what was ahead of them,
and often they were roused by it.

The fact that in the graded schools
the grade above is the main judge of
the work in the grade below, and
that the greatest desire of the pupil
is to pass into the next grade, has
disadvantages as well as advant-
ages. An ideal teacher will know
what the disadvantages are and
make them as small as possible. He
will do genuine and honest work
without too much reference to the
teacher in the next room. Thought-
ful people who build school-houses
will put an assembly-room into every
house, where all may come together
and get the good which comes from
the general meeting. It seems prac-
tically impossible to do for the child
what the schools are set to do, un-
less the pupils of different ages inter-
mingle.

Probably the greatest danger to
the public school system is that peo-
ple who are able to send their child-
ren to private schools will become
dissatisfied with the public schools;
and withdraw their children, and
their support from them. They find,
in some cases, that the public
school-houses are untidy or unhealth-
ful, or that the public school teach-
ers are too uncultivated for associa-
tion with their children, or are un-
able to interest or instruct them. If
this should become true to any great
extent, it would be a very serious
hurt to the public schools, because
the strongest point about them is
that they are common to all, to the
well-to-do and the rich as well as to
the poor.

American people in comfortable
circumstances will not pay twice for
the education of their children with-
out feeling much annoyed at the ne-
cessity, and they show less courage
than they ought to show if they do
not make a very vehement and effect-
ual protest.

This trouble is to be rigidly guard-
ed against. A school-house which
is not neat enough and healthful en-
ough for a rich man's child is not
fit for a poor man's child. A teacher
whose personal appearance or whose
ways are unpleasant or hurtful to a
child from the home of cultivated
people is unfit to have charge of a
child from any home. A teacher
who cannot teach well-bred children
is an offense to all children. The
public schools are bound to be the
best and most efficient there are,
well worthy of all the homes they
assume to serve.

It must be assumed from what has

It assures the success of the management. sole concession at present 750 miles and the completion of the road as far as Baglight years.

English and French interests and railways running about 100 miles out of Smyrna, much longer and more important German road out of Scutari made the trunk line of the undertaking.

It is thought that she will dash from her Trans-Caucasian for the Persian Gulf, through Turkey, since she has no permit to enter the domains, but starting from and skirting east of Ararat, and way south through Persia, where she now claims a nation.

Bagdad Railway will save the tedious and oppressive ride through the Canal and the Red Sea, our days' time to all intents.

"said a young housewife who was somewhat fresh of school, 'it would be useless for me to try to correct you. For the fact that your grammar is very marked me try to correct you. For Does it sound right for you, 'Bridget, you've been in the drawin'-room?'" "No," said Bridget, frankly, but not without surprise; "no, ma'am, sound right, but I was only there the mather of a half-so-wid my cousin Terrence, just over. I s'pose the old has been a-tattlin'."

"you to tell me plainly," said the man with the fatulent position, "what is the with me." "Well, sir," answered the old doctor, leaning back in his chair and looking at his ed-faced patient, "you are from underwork and over-

roggins — "And if I decline to have my daughter, what propose to do?" Mr. Wibb — "I warn you that in that are prepared to act. Even beloved Aurelia has her hes on and awaits me near y station. If you decide is we will flee together and me back." Mr. Sproggins a moment's hesitation) — refuse."

rate — "Will you tell the prisoner said to you, Ianlan?" Witness — "Yer wan of the jurymin will foreninst me from beyant with plisure I'll tell him me." "Come, no nonsense. Jury from where you are prisoner said." "And, can I, sor? The wretch ke to me wid his boot."

"You're one o' them people wot distribution of wealth?" idding Pete. "I am," answered Mike. "I want ery man pervided with what njoy an' appreciate. I'm in lettin' the rich an' refined the soap an' towels, while ye you an' me takes possession of the breweries."

"Albert, I have come to the n that I love George better I love you, and —" He about the engagement ring ou to wear?" She — "Oh, l right. George says he ject if I wear it."

plan of concerting sewerage matter into manure, the farmer would be saved a very considerable expense in the purchase of his manure, and would be able to vastly improve the growing qualities of his land. However, clever as the idea was, it was never found to be practicable, one of the primary objections, to it being the great danger to public health involved by storing the sewerage matter.

A SUSSEX FARMER

conceived the idea some years ago of the "rest cure" as applied to land. The question of how to restore to the soil the strength and growing properties taken out of it by growing crops on the land is one that every farmer has considered. Artificial manures are made with the object in view of strengthening the land, but experts differ as to the best chemicals to employ in the manufacture of these manures.

This Sussex farmer, however, proposed to do away altogether with manures, and renew the strength of the land by leaving it fall for some time. He told his fellow-farmers that if they could afford to leave their farms idle for a couple of years the soil would be completely rejuvenated, and as fertile as the soil in America, or the best fields of Australia, and British agriculture would then be able to flourish in spite of foreign competition.

Mr. Acland, who was one of the most experienced and able farmers this country ever produced, was at the time making inquiries on the conditions of farming in Sussex, and was astounded at such an absurd idea. In writing on the subject, he said: "Some people in Sussex have conceived the extraordinary notion of benefiting the soil by

GIVING IT A REST,

on the same principle as a medical man orders an overworked patient to take a holiday."

At one time many people were firmly convinced that nothing remained for the British farmer but to devote all his energies to the manufacture of cheese. This important branch of the dairy industry underwent a great change in 1870, when cheese factories were first started by the English farmers.

The idea was taken from the Americans, who imported an immense quantity of cheese made in their factories into this country. The late Duke of Devonshire took a very keen interest in the subject, and it was at Derby that the first cheese factory in this country was started. But there is decidedly a limit to the benefits to be derived from cheese factories. Many people, however, appeared to think there was not, and a syndicate of individuals was formed who endeavored to introduce a Bill into Parliament compelling every farmer who owned or rented 200 acres of land or upwards to have a cheese factory on his farm.

PAPER FLOORS.

Paper floors are growing in favor in Germany. They have no joints to harbor dust, fungi, or vermin, and feel soft under foot. They are also cheaper than hardwood floors. The paper is spread in the form of paste, rolled, and, when dry, painted to imitate wood.

"My friends," said a politician the other day, with a burst of ingenuous eloquence, "I will be honest — The terrific outburst of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about to introduce.

ed is probably a much better and stronger man than one who looks shabby, because the better man will usually look well. So a rickety and particularly a dirty school-house is almost as certain proof of a weak school, as a four-days'-old beard, a dirty shirt and baggy trousers are commonly indicative of a cheap kind of business man. People who know the value of a good school will provide a good home for it, and in turn the good home will help the school to grow better.

A true teacher, well sustained, will make an ideal school; but true teachers are few, or, at least, they seem few because so many people who are really unable to teach will want to work at it for the pay, and are allowed to do so. Here is the greatest trouble in building up ideal schools.

An ideal teacher must first of all be an ideal man or woman. It is not enough that a teacher does not lie, or swear or cheat. There are plenty of people trying to teach school who do not do any of those things, and yet they do very little teaching. No one teaches well unless he has the respect of pupils, and he cannot have that unless he is a self-respecting character. If he is this, he will be neat in person, regular in his mode of life, honorable in his treatment of others, and sincere in his purpose to make the most of himself and do the most he can for others.

An efficient teacher will be well informed. He will know what has occurred in the world, and what is happening every day. If he knows only a little about numbers and geography and the like, and does little but go over the routine of these things year after year, he will shrivel up and ought to blow away. He must read the newspapers and the magazines and the best books, and he must travel and see things if he would be of use to a school.

A teacher must not only know all about what he tries to teach, but he must know how to teach. He must have studied the minds of children, and the best ways of gaining their interest and of leading them to act for themselves. A true teacher will like children, not only the inordinately good ones, who too often die young, but the other and more common kind, who are wilful and perhaps ugly and shirk work when they can, but who generally grow up and become very decent men and women, after all.

A teacher must enter into the life of pupils, their work and their sports. One who only tolerates play because he cannot help it ought to be relegated to the retired list of the "Army of Martyrs," as teachers are sometimes called. He would have no claim, however, to a pension, for he has never been a good soldier in that army.

A true teacher will be master of the school, and so undisputed a master that he will not be afraid to let pupils have all the freedom they like the work of the school. Children are not simpletons. They dislike rules and hate watchers and keepers, but they laugh at teachers who are "easy" or "soft." They respect and love manly men and womanly women.

The true test of a school is the extent to which the pupils do things for themselves because they like to do them. The amount of work each child does, the length of the course or the number of studies he takes, is not of so much matter as that he shall get interested in some things and do them for himself.

The greater number of children never become enthusiastic over anything. They lead only ordinary lives. Nothing quickens their souls or stirs them to real, high-minded

fit for a poor man's child. A teacher whose personal appearance or whose ways are unpleasant or hurtful to a child from the home of cultivated people is unfit to have charge of a child from any home. A teacher who cannot teach well-bred children is an offense to all children. The public schools are bound to be the best and most efficient there are, well worthy of all the homes they assume to serve.

It must be assumed from what has been said that the writer thinks that the American public schools are poor or that the teachers cannot teach. The public schools are, in general, better than they ever were before. The people are more intelligent; the standards are steadily advancing; the schools must steadily improve. The teaching force in our school system is far from ideal, but it is generally conscientious. The teachers advance wherever the conditions encourage them to do so. Where the people manage the schools upon principles which approach the ideal, the teachers improve in spirit and accumulate teaching power with great rapidity.

Ideal schools will result from the intelligence and the spirit of the people. People are not likely to have good schools unless they know the difference between good schools and poor ones. Even then they are not likely to have good schools unless they are very earnest about it. Wherever the people allow mere self-seekers to become members of school boards, and let them appoint and promote teachers through favoritism, and in defiance of the advice of experienced professional superintendents, the schools will be weak.

If the people will generate enough civic energy to secure laws which will enable them to protect their children against incompetents, and true teachers against association and competition with the unworthy; if they will remember that laws do not execute themselves, but require executors who are truly ambitious for the best that can be obtained; then the schools will be likely to approach the ideal.

Wherever a teacher's tenure of position does not depend upon a true spirit and upon increasing expertness in teaching, there are likely to be poor schools. In such cases there will be no standards, and the teaching will be reckless and unscientific. Jealousies will prevail among the teachers. It will be necessary to make rules covering almost every act to prevent the so-called teachers from doing harm. These rules will keep those who might be true teachers from doing good.

Wherever school boards will secure a capable and just superintendent, and co-operate with him in a policy which will give every teacher the right to know that a higher position and better pay in the schools will surely reward a genial and steady spirit, and that increasing respect in society will as surely follow patience and thoroughness in work, the schools will certainly advance toward the best ideals. — Youth's Companion.

WOLVES FOLLOW RAILWAY.

Along the railway route running west from Cheyenne, Wyoming, thousands of rabbits have settled for shelter in the cuttings. Their presence has attracted innumerable wolves and coyotes, and railway men have to go armed and in gangs.

"And what do you expect to make of your son when he comes of age, Mr. Smith?" "Oh, I don't know," replies Smith, despondently. "I think he'd make a very good husband for a rich girl."

Tired Out

"I was very poorly and could hardly get about the house. I was tired out all the time. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it only took two bottles to make me feel perfectly well."—Mrs. N. S. Swinney, Princeton, Mo.

Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure, that's the reason. You are living on the border line of nerve exhaustion. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured.

\$1.00 a bottle.
All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Hamilton Times says that Ganey may soon be put away with the Calf With-a-Cough, the Silver Medal Bull, the Ram Dan and the Humber Pig:

The purchase of a new street sprinkler which will cost about \$350, and a new fifteen ton steam roller costing \$3,250 are matters which are before the council for consideration. The street sprinkler, no doubt, is all right, but is not a fifteen ton road roller too heavy? Will the gas mains throughout the town stand the pressure produced by the heavy roller? At any rate it is a matter for consideration.

Monday evening some grave charges were presented to the council concerning the action of some of the school children, not only during school hours, but afterwards. The nature of the charges are something awful to contemplate, and if they are true (and we have no reason to believe otherwise) the school board have work cut out for them in remedying the evil. Instead of writing communications to the council asking that honorable body to see that the "Truant Act" is enforced they could better employ their time in seeing that the teachers do their full duty, and exercise a more rigid watchfulness over the children, not only during school hours, but until they reach their homes after leaving school. After the communication from the school board to the council was read one of the councillors rose and addressed the chairman to the effect that it was time some decided step was taken, as he knew for a fact that some of the school children, between the ages of twelve and fourteen years, were in the habit of visiting the driving park, and using it as a place for unseemly and immoral purposes. Who is to blame for this state of affairs? The school board? The teachers? Or the police? No matter who is to blame, it is time something was done, and that immediately. How long will this state of affairs exist before the parents of children will become alarmed and refuse to

A BIASED SON OF ERIN.

His Original Suggestion For Enlarging O'Sullivan Cascade.

In his "Recollections" Aubrey de Vere tells of an Irishman he met in Switzerland with whom patriotism was so truly a mania that every word in praise of the scenery about him seemed a distinct aspersion on the land of his birth. "What can you compare here," he demanded, "with the mountains of Wicklow?"

"Perhaps," said a traveler, "one might name the mountains of the Mont Blanc range."

"Oh," he replied scornfully, "they're out of all reason! I am after walking along the Chamouni valley for three days and I saw only four of those mountains. Sure, in Wicklow I'd have counted as many as eight of them in three hours."

"Have you seen this wonderful waterfall within half a mile of us?"

"I have not seen it, and I am not going to see it. Didn't I see the O'Sullivan cascade at Killarney? Down it comes from such a height that you don't know where it comes from. Down it plunges, thundering and bellowing, sometimes black as ink and sometimes white as milk, dashing itself against the right hand rocks and smashing itself against the left hand ones. What is your Handeck fall compared to that?"

"Some persons would say," was the reply, "that the waterfall here is about ten times as high and six times as broad."

"Ah, then," said he, with an added note of scorn, "then the O'Sullivan cascade is not big enough for you? And tell me this now: Couldn't you take a magnifying glass to it?"

Chinese Engagements.

A Chinese engagement dates its beginning from the exchange of red cards between the parents of the contracting parties. These cards in many districts are immense documents, almost the size of a horse blanket. They are important for the reason that they are used as evidence in case of disagreements in the future. We seldom hear in China of broken engagements. Yet if a quarrel cannot be settled peacefully recourse is had to the law, and the judge usually imposes a fine upon the party who has broken the contract.

The chief incident in a Chinese marriage is the arrival of the bride in her bridal clothes before the house of her chosen one. That is a de facto fulfillment of the contract. The wedding day is determined by the parents of the groom. The imperial calendar names the lucky days, and on such days the so called red celebrations take place, both in the cities and country.

The Leverage In a Screwdriver.

It is sometimes supposed by persons imperfectly informed in mechanics that a long screwdriver gives greater leverage than a short one. This, however, is incorrect. The action of a screwdriver, the pressure on which is direct, is not in any way analogous to that of a lever. The superiority of a long screwdriver rests simply on two facts—first, you can generally get a better grip on a long screwdriver than on a short one and can bring the whole weight of the body and strength of the arms to bear on it, and second, the torsion of the iron in a long screwdriver comes in to supplement the force employed. The only way in which lever

Savings Account

We allow Interest on

Deposits

at the rate of

3 ¹⁰/₂ %

on daily balance

4 %

Paid on

Debentures

Repayable at any

time on 60 days' notice

FOREST FIRES

Doing Great Damage in North Frontenac.

Valuable Timber Limits Have Been Swept Clean—The Experience of Five Travellers—How the Fire Began Near Plevna.

Disastrous forest fires have been raging in the north country, north of Sharbot Lake, destroying thousands of acres of fine standing timber, cut lumber, devastating homesteads and doing incalculable damage. The loss cannot be estimated. Farmers have had the results of their life's work swept away in a few minutes in the mad rush of the devouring element. Many families have been rendered homeless and destitute, and hardship abounds on all sides. Herds of cattle, horses and other farm stock, unable to escape, were swallowed up by the flames and wiped out of existence. Many narrow escapes are recorded, but fortunately no lives were lost. The fire started at a point north-west of Plevna where farmers were

people for miles around suffering its effect.

Five Kingston commercial men—Messrs. Henry C. Nash, W. Wishart, D. J. Banning—passed through the area and had narrow escapes one time they feared they would abandon their horses, rig etc., and seek safety wherever they could be found, but by herculean effort managed to save all the property. They left Plevna Thursday to drive to Lavant to catch bound train. Fire was not then, but away to the north-saw a cloud of smoke. It was that this came from an up fire on some farm. The party started for Lavant. Half way they ran into the fire path they could turn their horses and had surrounded them. They rushed onward with a mighty frightening the horses, who plunged, endangering the drivers. Trees blazing sides, and falling branches threatened their lives at almost every step. Caleb Nash, representing H. & Co., came within a few feet of death. He was the last in line and had just passed a large pine, when it toppled and blocked the roadway. The

the driving park, and using it as a place for unseemly and immoral purposes. Who is to blame for this state of affairs? The school board? The teachers? Or the police? No matter who is to blame, it is time something was done, and that immediately. How long will this state of affairs exist before the parents of children will become alarmed and refuse to send their children to school, when they are liable to contamination from association with other children who have become so debased in their childhood ignorance. The truant officer is not wholly to blame, as he cannot devote his whole time to this work, and he is also at a disadvantage, as he is so well known by everybody that the offending children who play truant are able to keep out of his way when necessary.

The average life of one dollar and two dollar bills from issue to redemption as mutilated currency is little more than two years.

Indians With Japanese Origin.

The Indians on the Aleutian Islands have a copper shield hammered, and on it are Japanese hieroglyphics, the shield showing clearly Japanese origin. This shield the Indians have handed down from generation to generation.

Mourning In Persia.

The custom still prevails among Persian widows of having small blue glass bottles for collecting tears, which are afterward poured over the graves of their husbands.

A Queer Species of Parrot.

In New Zealand a species of parrot is found that, finding its food entirely on the ground, has lost the power of flight. It differs from the rest of its family only in this particular and in being almost voiceless.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Scott's Emulsion is the means of life and of the enjoyment of life of thousands of men, women and children.

To the men Scott's Emulsion gives the flesh and strength so necessary for the cure of consumption and the repairing of body losses from any wasting disease.

For women Scott's Emulsion does this and more. It is a most sustaining food and tonic for the special trials that women have to bear.

To children Scott's Emulsion gives food and strength for growth of flesh and bone and blood. For pale girls for thin and sickly boys Scott's Emulsion is a great help.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont.,
20c. and \$1.00; all drug stores.

long screwdriver rests simply on two facts—first, you can generally get a better grip on a long screwdriver than on a short one and can bring the whole weight of the body and strength of the arms to bear on it, and, second, the torsion of the iron in a long screwdriver comes in to supplement the force employed. The only way in which leverage can come in is in connection with the breadth of the point of the screwdriver, and even this counts for nothing beyond the breadth of the head of the screw.

An Irish Squire's Advice.

An upstart Irish squire went to an old squire for advice as to sending a challenge.

"Healy of Loughlinstown," said he, "has threatened to pull me by the nose whenever he meets me. What would you advise me to do?"

"Has he really used that threat?" asked the squire.

"He has."

"Well," said the squire, "I'll tell you what to do—soap your nose well and it will slip through his fingers."

Perhaps the most contemptuous declaration of a challenge was that of an Irish gentleman of the old school. "Fight with him!" he exclaimed. "I would rather go to my grave without a fight!"—Kansas City Independent.

Animals and Rain.

It seems strange that no animal, unless it be the squirrel, seems to build itself a shelter with the express object of keeping off the rain, which they all so much dislike. Monkeys are miserable in wet and could easily build shelters if they had the sense to do so. "As the creatures hop disconsolately along in the rain," writes Mr. Kipling in his "Beast and Man in India," "or crouch on branches, with dripping backs set against the tree trunk as shelter from a driving storm, they have the air of being very sorry for themselves." But even the orang outang, which builds a small platform in the trees on which to sleep at night, never seems to think of a roof, though the Dyaks say that when it is very wet it covers itself with the leaves of the pandanus, a large fern.—London Spectator.

About Nothing.

Mamma—What in the world are you two quarreling about?

Little Dick—Nothing.

"Nothing, eh?"

"Yes'm. Dot left her box of candy here, an' when she came back there was nothing in it."

He Would Not.

"Would you die for me?" she asked sentimentally.

"Now, look here!" he returned, in his matter of fact way. "Are we supposed to be planning a cheap novel or a wedding?"

Poverty Itself No Disgrace.

"At the same time, you do not contend that poverty is a disgrace."

"Well, no; not unless it drinks and borrows money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some Results of Impure Blood. A blotched, pimply, disfigured face, feeling of exhaustion, wracked nerves, headache and a dull brain. The proper cure is one Ferrozone Tablet after each meal. Ferrozone clears and beautifies the complexion by making rich pure blood. It restores the enfeebled brain and unstrung nerves to a healthy vigorous condition. It invigorates all the physical and mental powers, and brings strength and ambition to the depressed. Refuse a substitute for Ferrozone—it's the best tonic, re-builder and invigorator known. Price 50c., at Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Many families have been rendered homeless and destitute, and hardship abounds on all sides. Herds of cattle, horses and other farm stock, unable to escape, were swallowed up by the flames and wiped out of existence. Many narrow escapes are recorded, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The fire started at a point northwest of Plevna, where farmers were cleaning land by burning underbrush. A stiff breeze sprang up unexpectedly and carried the flames to the tall timbers, where they were soon beyond human control. With a noise resembling the roar of the mighty Niagara, the fire swept onward, destroying everything in its path. So quickly did it advance that farmers and their families were forced to flee to open fields in order to save their lives. When the fire had passed, the families returned to where their homes had stood, to find nothing left but ashes.

The village of Wilbur was cleaned out, and practically wiped from the face of the map. Where once prosperity reigned, now is all desolation; burned farms, blackened and charred timbers, ruined prospects and saddened hearts. The path of the fire covered a wide area, and nothing destructible escaped. The smoke was so dense that

their drivers. Trees blackened, and falling branches their lives at almost Caleb Nash, representing & Co., came within a few scant death. He was the lone and had just passed a large pine, when it toppled blocked the roadway. Travellers found their path by another half burned tree, hands had to turn to without cut away the branches to make a passage. They died and remained standing, fire had passed. They suffocated from smoke and heat.

When the five travellers necessary to turn back from advancing flames, they found it most impossible to turn rear wagon, containing trunks, could not be reversed hands had to render assistance the rig and trunks about.

Peter Lee, of the Iron Company, had a thrilling experience. He had driven up the country miles in order to secure the a girl to attend his sick wife way back they encountered. Before they could turn a found themselves surrounded. The girl wrapped her head in leaving one ear exposed. This ear was so badly burned that half of it will have to be put off. Putting the whip to the frightened horse, Mr. Lee tried to escape through the flame, which almost snatched his charge. Away he fled, but unfortunately the fallen tree obstructed the way and when the rig struck the back of the horse, leaving the occupants behind. Mr. Lee dragged over the dash escaped serious injury. His hands, however, were burned and blistered. The horse's back was burned off leaving nothing but a black stump. The animal's sides were also singed. Mr. Lee's companion had a narrow escape from death and are quite sure they were able to escape.

The Rathbun Company, quantity of cordwood at Folger Station, Isaac All merchant had 60,000 feet entirely destroyed. His lumber below Ardach, on the Mississippi was wiped out of existence; the camp at the time were taken to logs and pushed down stream in order to save. The long bridge below burned to the water's edge, communication between the two that point is now maintained by use of skiffs. This bridge half a mile long. Another at Laundreau's, near Port entirely destroyed. Mr. Lee's home was wiped out, and nothing, saving nothing more clothes he wore. A farm north, towards Renfrew farm swept clean of everything; stood on it; sixty head of



Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy, to cure disease of the breathing organs, than to take the remedy into the stomach?

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Cures While You Sleep

It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.

Is a boon to asthmatics.

—FOR—

Whooping Cough Bronchitis
Croup Coughs
Catarrh, Colds Grippe and Hay Fever

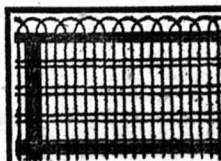
The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, together with a bottle of Cresolene, \$1.50. Extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Write for descriptive booklet containing highest testimony as to its value.

VAPO-CRESOLENE IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Vapo-Cresolene Co.

180 Fulton Street
New York

1651 Notre Dame Street
Montreal



Page Metal Ornamental

Handsome, durable and low-priced. Specially suited for division fences in town lots, cemeteries, orchards and 20 CENTS PER RUNNING FOOT, the cheapest fence you can put up. Write for full Use Page Farm Fence and Poultry Netting.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

counts

erest on

osits

e rate of

3 10 / 2

on daily

bilan ces

ANADA
TORONTO.

ce

es around suffered from

ston commercial travel-
s. Henry Cunningham,
W. Wishart, D. Dick and
passed through the fiery
ad narrow escapes. At
feared they would have
their horses, rigs, trunks,
safety wherever it could
by herculean efforts they
save all their effects.
vna Thursday morning
avant to catch a south
Fire was not in sight
y to the north-west they
of smoke. It was thought
e from an underbrush
arm. The party reached
right, had dinner and
avant. Half way there
o the fire path. Before
rn their horses the fire
ded them. The flames
d with a mighty roar,
he horses, which reared
endangering the lives of
. Trees blazed on all
ling branches threatened
at almost every step,
representing H. Skinner
within a few feet of in-
He was the last one in
just passed a large burn-
in it toppled over and
roadway. The belated

Madill Bros.

Well Managed.

A well organized, well managed store, with experienced men in charge to tone up the business. We're not buying and selling at random. We're not even accepting all that's told us about qualities. We investigate, compare, and we want you to do the same. Its easy to say we never nad such styles and such values, but all that has been said already. The proof of every statement made over or under our signature is here. No where else in this section to-day will be found a wholly new stock of all desirable goods.

White Dress Goods.

White goods this season will be very strong. The present advance in these goods has caused some manufacturers to withdraw all former prices and fill no orders except at the now advanced prices. We escaped this advance as our white goods were bought some months previous. Below we give you a list of some of our best sellers.

Priestley's Cream Crepe-de-Chine, lovely soft clining fabric per yard.....75c to \$1.25.

Priestley's White and Cream Lustres. These are greatly worn in New York. This is a straight tip. Per yard25c. to 50c.

Priestley's Cream Albatross 50c.

Priestley's Cream Serges, made from pure Botany wool25c. to 50c.

Priestley's Cream Canvas Cloths, splendid material for Blouses. Special75c.

Priestley's Cream Bedford Cord. Splendid qualities at.....50c, 75c, and \$1.00

Priestley's Cream Moire Antique, 37 inches wide for Ladies' waists75c.

Priestley's Cream and White Cashmere, lovely Satin finish, per yard50c.

Three Opportunities for Home Owners.

Tapestry and Wool Filled Ingrain Carpets.

Its another example of this store's quickness to grasp an opportunity. We were lucky in getting these three lines and we pass them on to you at about a third less than the regular prices.

300 yards Good Quality Tapestry Carpets 27 inches wide, several combination colorings to select from. Regular price 45c and 50c per yard. **35c.**
Sale price

300 yards Extra Quality Tapestry Carpet 27 inches wide. A range of 10 pretty patterns to choose from. Regular 65c. and 75c. per yard. **55c.**
Sale price

350 yards Wool and Wool filled Ingrain Carpets, 36 inches wide, all good reversible patterns. A full range of patterns to select from. **50c.**
Regular 65c. and 75c. yard. Sale price....

We have a complete range of American Axminster Rugs from\$1.25 to \$5.00.

We take Orders for all Standard Patterns.

CASH

MADILL BROS., Napanee. ONE PRICE

also lost. Many farms were visited by the devouring element and the houses or barns destroyed. To show how quickly the flames swept inflammable things away in their fury, the five Kingston men say that on their way out from Ompah they passed a mill that was in running order. Fifteen

Masks and Faces.

Masks are of very ancient origin. In a tomb 3,000 years old at Mycenae, Dr. Schliemann found two bodies with faces covered by masks of gold. One of the masks represented the head of a lion. Among ancient Greeks the lion

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Windsor Block, East St. Napanee, Ont.

DEROCHE & MADIEN

Trees blazed on all the branches threatened almost every step, representing H. Skinner within a few feet of him. He was the last one in to pass a large burning tree, it toppled over and roadway. The belated their passage barred by a burned tree, and all turned to with knives and branches in order to escape. They drove into a line standing until the last. They suffered terribly of heat.

Some travellers found it hard to turn back from the fast ones, they found it almost impossible to turn around. A containing five heavy trucks not be reversed, so all rendered assistance in lifting the trunks around.

At the Iron City House, a thrilling experience, up the country a few to secure the services of his sick wife. On the way encountered the fire could turn around theyelves surrounded. The her head in a shawl, exposed unknowingly, so badly burned that at will have to be removed. Whip to the thoroughly use, Mr. Lee hoped by through the wall of almost surrounded him. Away dashed the fortunately the trunk of a trucked the roadway, big struck this the horse leaving the vehicle and behind. Mr. Lee was in the dash-board, but injury. His face and er, were badly burned. The horse's tail was giving nothing but a. The animal's ears and singed. Mr. Lee and had a narrow escape and are quite thankful able to escape.

A Company lost a large of wood and logs. At n, Isaac Allen, lumber 60,000 feet of lumber yed. His lumber camp on the Mississippi river of existence. Those at e time were forced to and push out into the er to save themselves. ge below Ardoch was water's edge, and com- between the two shores at ow maintained by the This bridge was nearly 2. Another long bridge 's, near Plevna, was yed. Mr. Laundreau's ed out, and he lost every- nothing more than the re. A farmer further ds Renfrew, had his ean of everything that xty head of cattle were

also lost. Many farms were visited by the devouring element and the houses or barns destroyed. To show how quickly the flames swept inflammable things away in their fury, the five Kingston men say that on their way out from Ompah they passed a mill that was in running order. Fifteen minutes later when they were fleeing from the fast following fire they again passed the mill, but this time it was nothing but a heap of ruins.

Many highways have been rendered impassable on account of falling trees and traffic will in consequence be much delayed until the roads can be opened up again.

The loss created by the fire is beyond estimate. Thousands of acres of finely timbered land have been laid waste. It was one of the severest catastrophes that has ever visited this section of the country.

Turning Down the Doctors. The marvellous cures of Catarrhazone are being much talked about. Thousands are daily recognizing the exceptional merit of this simple inhaler treatment, and instead of running to the doctor with their winter ills they protect themselves by Carrhazone; it kills cold in the head in ten ten minutes, quickly relieves Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Troubles, and cures even though all other medicines have failed. Catarrhazone is very pleasant, safe and convenient to use. Its best recommendation is its enormous sale; try it to-day. Price \$1.00, small size 50c., at Drugists.

If marriage is a lottery,
And lotteries are wrong,
Why does the pious minister
Still boost the game along?

Masks and Faces.

Masks are of very ancient origin. In a tomb 3,000 years old at Mycenae, Dr. Schliemann found two bodies with faces covered by masks of gold. One of the masks represented the head of a lion. Among ancient Greeks the lion mask was a sign of distinction. With the Peruvians of old it was a mark of royal lineage. In a grave of considerable antiquity in Peru a silver mask was found on the head of a mummy. The mummy of a prince who lived in the reign of Rameses II., discovered in a small vault at Memphis, in Egypt, had a mask of gold leaf over the face.

Quickly Arranged.

A Chicago mother, on hearing that her sister had received a new little girl, said to Lillian, her little daughter: "Lillian, auntie has a new baby, and now mamma is the baby's aunt. Papa is the baby's uncle, and you are her little cousin."

"Well," said Lillian wonderingly, "wasn't that arranged quick?"

He Was.

"What's the matter, Bill? You look kind of weather beaten this morning."
"That's exactly what I am. I bet \$5 it would rain yesterday, and it didn't."

Relieved.

Spartacus—Has Cumsco that same old itching after office?
Smartacus—No. He was a candidate and everybody scratched him.—Baltimore American.

Wallpaper.

We have on hand a very large and complete stock of Wallpapers suitable for all kinds of rooms, halls, stores, etc., etc.

Darker colors and more pronounced patterns are coming into use, with wider borders and friezes. We have the latest patterns on hand, and invite an inspection.

Ingrain papers with wide and pronounced friezes and rich ceilings will still be fashionable.

Red and dark green grounds for wall, with lighter tints for ceiling, are coming into use, and a room so papered looks half furnished.

Prices are moderate for even the best of papers. We still have a lot of papers to clear at 3 and 4 cents per roll.

We have Art Blinds, with Hartshorn Rollers, and Window Poles with Wooden or Brass Fittings.

We have also Picture Mouldings to save the walls from damage by driving nails into them.


THE POLLARD CO'Y,

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East St. Napanee, Ont.

DEROCHE & MADIEN
Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block
Money to Loan at "lower than the lower" rate
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 5.1v J. B. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 5.1v

 **Wartman Bros.**
DENTISTS.
Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University
Office over Doxsee's
Visits Tanworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
--- 21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

We are Headquarters in Napanee
FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

We Buy
All Kinds of

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale
Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil at 25c. per Gallon.

Chas. Stevens.
The Junk Dealer,
Office and Warehouse,
West Side of Market,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
121f

mental Fence
Specially suitable for front
series, orchards, etc. Retail
ING FOOT. Just about
Write for full particulars.
Netting.
ited, Walkerville, Ontario.
St. John, N.B.



Jim Dumps was a most unfriendly man
Who lived his life on a hermit plan.
He'd never stop for a friendly smile,
But trudged along in his moody style
Till "Force" one day was served to him—
Since then they call him "Sunny Jim."

Force

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

a better builder
than a vacation.

Never Tires of It.

"I am considerably advanced towards eighty years of age. I have of late been almost rejuvenated by the use of your very excellent preparation, which you have rightly designated as 'Force.' Never tire of it."
—E. CATTERMOLE."

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

LAPUM'S WEST.

Our Foot-Ball Team reorganised this week for the season.

Mrs. E. Simpkins celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday last Thursday by inviting in a number of her friends.

Mrs. Wm. Boulton met with an accident recently which resulted in a broken rib, she is doing nicely under the care of Dr. Oldham.

Mary Brown, who has been on the sick list for a while is better.

Lena Loyst has been spending the past week at her home near Tamworth.

Mr. & Mrs. Levi Brown were in Napane on Tuesday.

Isaac McEvan paid Thomas Clyde a visit on Tuesday evening.

Maude Bowen is home on a visit, we hope to stay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Irish of Yarker gave a call one day of this week.

usPhoenix Prescott has added a new name kitchen to his house.

fr Robert Reid and Charles Carl have had their residences painted which give them a much better appearance.

W. T. Hodge, of Wilton, had the contract.

A GUARANTEED CURE For All Forms of Kidney Disease

If the undersigned Druggist am fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettengill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:—

"Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste no money."

THOS. B. WALLACE,

part of the country, spreading and carrying fire everywhere at a fearful rate. All available help was needed to fight fire and everyone turned out with a will. A number of times the flying sparks caught in different places in our village, but the few men who had stayed kept a strict watch and succeeded every time in putting the fires out before they got beyond their control. Had one building in the western part of the village fairly started to burn the whole place would likely have been doomed, and shared the fate of Vennachar, which little village has been entirely gutted. The greatest sufferers in this part of the township are M. Rodgers, Jas. McDonald and Steyning Slater, who lost all their buildings with nearly all contents. The latter also lost five sheep. They all lost their clothing except what they wore, their bedding, provisions, seedgrain, etc., and carry no insurance. P. Stein lost a large frame barn, built only two years ago, containing a quantity of hay and lumber. The building only was insured for about half its value. Angus Leckie lost his barn and stable while the house standing nearly between the two escaped. Fred Chatsen had a small dwelling burnt, and an open shed filled with hay near by was not touched. There are some smaller losses of buildings reported and the amount of fencing destroyed is very great. At Vennachar every building on Geo. W. Sweetnam's estate was destroyed with all contents. Wesley Connor lost his store containing also Vennachar post office, and his outbuildings with all contents. The Vennachar House formerly occupied by John Gilmour, with all outbuildings, was burned, and also the school house, the best in the municipality—with contents. There is said to be no insurance on any of these losses. No particulars have been reported of any losses near Glenfield, except that the wife of John Thompson, who has not been in very good health lately, died of fright. Heavy losses but no

STRATHCONA.

Mrs. Alex. Asseltine is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Richards. She will soon leave to join her husband at Calgary, N. W. T.

Robert Sweet is very ill with consumption.

Mrs. W. Calder called on her sister, Mrs. G. Dunlap

John Walker called on friends on Sunday last.

Mrs. F. Green and Mr. Fred. Randall, an electrician of Springfield Vt., were married on the 14th of April. The bride was attired in a travelling suit of blue lady's cloth. The ceremony took place at the Presbyterian Manse, Norwich, by Rev. J. A. Kay, M.A. After partaking of a sumptuous repast at the home of the bride's mother they departed for their future home in Springfield, calling on friends in Strathcona and other places.

Miss Gertie Howell and W. J. Bowen, of Deseronto, were married at the home of her father here on April 29th, Rev. Moore officiating. The bride was attired in white and was assisted by Miss Dettor and Miss Bowen, while Mr. Wager and Mr. Bowen performed a like ceremony for the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ferris were here a few days last week attending the wedding of Miss Howell.

Mrs. Fred. Saxsmith sent last week here.

John Lasher has returned after a long stay in Toronto.

Mr. Andrew Ramsay is pushing work on his new house.

Mrs. Neely has returned after spending the winter with her daughters.

John Shetler has the contract for a large amount of work near Bath.

Mrs. William Cooper is very low at present.

Mr. Jas. McGuire and Mr. R. Madden are both recovering.

Got a Constant Headache? Tem chances to one that your suffering is that "white man's burden," Catarrh. Here's a sentence from one man's evidence for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—"One application gave me instant relief, cleared the nasal passages and stopped the pain in my head." It's a quick, safe, and sure treatment and it never fails to cure. 50 cents, 145—

During the last four months 8,206 Irish immigrants, 70 per cent. of them females landed at New York against 4,002 in the same period last year.

The amicable conclusion of the Chile-Argentine boundary dispute will, it is believed, be followed by an alliance between the two nations.

The Radical Socialist group in the French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution urging the immediate negotiation of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and France.

Fifty thousand dollars was paid to a poor Berlin watchmaker for a new time fuse for projectiles which he invented.

Discouraged Stomachs.—Could you wonder at the delicate organs of digestion refusing to be helped and comforted when day after day they are literally "drowned out" by strong tonics, bitters and hurtful nostrums. Common sense came into Medical Science when it envolved the tasty tablet dose and discovered a God-send to humanity in Dr. Von Stan's pineapple Tablets formula. 35 cents.—144

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE.

JOTS Local and Otherw

At Bloomfield Mr. George M. and killed his little son, whom he for a woodchuck.

The body of Mrs. Joanna patient who escaped from the hospital, was found in the river.

Should the Montreal strike co-civic authorities will ask the G to replace the militia with regula

The Pastor's Pity.—A promisor of a Durham, Ont., church suffered intensely from Ind Rheumatism. Just one bottle American Rheumatic Cure healed pity those who suffer so much as know how near they are to a cu like proclaiming it from the hot 188

The Ontario Government have the Hatch farm at Woodstock as the new hospital for epileptics.

It is reported that ex-Treasur bleau of Kent County is to be pnc his defalcations amount to over \$

The district north of Sharbot swept by fire and an immense g farm property, lumber and cord several bridges were destroyed.

A negro saloon waiter in New three policemen two of whom di

Couldn't Estimate its Va Agnew's Cure for the Heart new relieves in 30 minutes, it curi beacon-light to lead you back W. H. Musselman, of G.A.R., Pa., says: "Two bottles of Dr Cure for the Heart entirely co palpitation and smothering i value cannot be estimated."—18

Cumberland, B.C. miners ha strike for the recognition of the Federation of Miners.

The Niagara camp will begin 16th. Lord Dunsford will vi the camps in succession.

George A. Mills, Stratford's o man, died of apoplexy.

Jay Quadder, of Fruitland, ha self on a Saltfleet Township farm

William Moes was killed at liam by falling from a scaffold.

The impression prevails that i in the salaries of judges will be year

South American Nerveine whole system radiant in perf it accelerates circulation, en blood penetrates to the very cent force, builds tissue, makes people well. This wonderful ri had a charmed experience and h greatest work in cases that ti fraternity had pronounced hopei

The King left Cherbourg fo amid a salute fired by the Fren

The King conferred the Cross torian Order upon M. Delcas Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Two men were crushed to dea ing stone at the Dominion Irc Company's quarries at Cape Br

Rich deposits of iron ore have covered at Little Vermilion Cr Saddle Lake, on the north s Saskatchewan.

40 Gems, 10 Cents.—Dr Liver Pills cure all troubles ar torpor of the liver. Easy and qu Sick Headache, purify the bloo cates all impurities from the sy demand is big. The Pills are easy to take, pleasant results, n in a vial, 10 cents.—142

It is reported that Mr. Borde servative leader, and Mr. Monk ing a tour of Ontario in Jul anxious that the Parliaments should close about the end of J

The diplomatic body at Pekin

The undersigned, Druggist am fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:—
 "Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste no money."

THOS. B. WALLACE,
 Napanee, Ont.

DENBIGH.

The 30th day of April, 1903, is a day which will be remembered a long time by many of the inhabitants in this part of the country. As usual at this season of the year many farmers had more or less fire on their places, burning stumps or clearing fallows, and for which the previous week had been very favorable. In the forenoon of the 30th ult. the wind was already very heavy, and kept on increasing in violence till it became the most violent hurricane ever experienced in this

Vennachar House formerly occupied by John Gilmour, with all outbuildings, was burned, and also the school house, the best in the municipality—with contents. There is said to be no insurance on any of these losses. No particulars have been reported of any losses near Glenfield, except that the wife of John Thompson, who has not been in very good health lately, died of fright. Heavy losses but no particulars are also reported from the Township of Matewachan, where a child of John Scully has unfortunately perished. From Lyndoch township we learn that John McCoy lost his sawmill, house and all outbuildings, with all contents, and that Henry McCoy lost several buildings containing all his farming machinery. Both are insured to some extent. In the township of Raglan very heavy losses have also occurred, including considerable livestock, which perished both in the stables and in the woods. The sufferers there are said to carry little or no insurance.

tablet dose and discovered a God-send to humanity in Dr. Von Stan's pineapple Tablets formula. 35 cents.—144

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 18 to 20c. a pound.
 Eggs, 11c. a dozen.
 Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
 Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
 Cabbage, 2 heads for 5c.
 Onions, dry, 15c. a peck.
 Beets, 15c. a peck.
 Potatoes, \$1.10 a bag.
 Turnips, 50c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 5 to 10c. a peck.
 Winter Apples, \$1.50 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 10 to 11c. a pound, \$6.85 to \$8.50 per cwt.
 Beef, by the quarter, 6 to 9c.
 Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
 Sirloin, 8c. a pound.
 Roast beef, 9 to 11c. a pound.
 Stew beef, 5 to 8c. a pound.
 Salt Pork, 12c. a pound.
 Ham, 13 to 16c. a pound.
 Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
 Sausage, 10c. per lb.
 Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
 Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
 Lard, rendered, 18c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel.
 Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel
 Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
 Oats, 27 to 28c. bushel.

Sick Headache, purify the blood cures all impurities from the system demand is big. The Pills are easy to take, pleasant results, no in a vial, 10 cents.—142

It is reported that Mr. Borden, a servative leader, and Mr. Monk, a tour of Ontario in July, anxious that the Parliament should close about the end of July.

The diplomatic body at Peking for further explanations regarding demands for negotiations with

Reddick's sash factory at T. burned.

The Manchester Mills at Aul were burned.

"Love Laughs at Locks South American Kidney Cure disease. It's the seemingly doors to disease that it unlocks its cures almost incredible. But cure there is a proof if you care gate. It is a liquid kidney spe never fails. Makes and keeps m well.—142

At Brockville a by-law to ra to complete the improvements Hall building, was defeated.

An ex-convict, who made l noxious to the residents of th Sydenham, was given a coat ordered to clear out.

Italy will not at present o proposals for the reduction strength.

Ships arriving at St. John's port immense ice floes drift steamer track

Piles—Itching Blind and Cured in three to six n Agnew's Ointment is peerless. One application gives instant cures all itching and irritating el Chafing, Eczema, etc, 35.—142

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.				
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	8 35	3 35	Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	8 50	3 50
Stoco	3	6 38	8 43	3 38	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	9 05	3 55
Larkins	7	6 50	8 55	3 50	Arr Napanee	9	7 15	9 20	4 10
Marlbank	13	7 10	9 15	4 15	Lve Napanee	9	7 40	9 45	4 30
Brinsville	17	7 25	9 30	4 30	Strathcona	15	8 05	10 10	4 40
Tamworth	24	7 40	9 45	4 40	Newburgh	17	8 15	10 20	5 00
Wilson	31	8 00	10 05	4 55	Thomson's Mills	18	8 25	10 30	5 15
Frontenac	35	8 25	10 30	5 15	Camden East	19	8 35	1 00	5 15
Mudlake Bridge	38	8 40	10 45	5 30	Arr Yarker	23	8 55	1 15	5 25
Moscow	41	8 55	10 55	5 45	Lve Yarker	23	8 55	1 15	5 25
Galbraith	43	9 10	11 10	5 55	Galbraith	25	9 07	1 25	5 50
Yarker	45	9 25	11 25	6 10	Moscow	27	9 20	1 40	6 02
Arr Yarker	35	9 00	11 05	5 35	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 30	1 50	6 10
Camden East	39	9 10	11 15	5 45	Enterprise	32	9 40	2 00	6 20
Thomson's Mills	40	9 25	11 30	5 55	Wilson	34	9 55	2 15	6 25
Newburgh	41	9 35	11 40	6 05	Tamworth	38	10 10	2 30	6 35
Strathcona	42	9 40	11 45	6 10	Brinsville	41	9 55	2 35	6 35
Napanee	49	9 55	12 00	6 25	Marlbank	45	10 10	2 50	6 50
Deseronto Junction	54	10 10	12 15	6 40	Larkins	51	10 35	3 05	7 10
Arr Deseronto	58	10 25	12 30	6 55	Stoco	55	10 50	3 20	7 20
					Tweed	58	11 05	3 35	7 30

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	6 30	8 35	3 35	Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	8 50	3 50
G. T. R. Junction	2	6 38	8 43	3 38	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	9 05	3 55
Glenvale	10	6 50	8 55	3 50	Arr Napanee	9	7 15	9 20	4 10
Murvale	14	7 10	9 15	4 15	Lve Napanee	9	7 40	9 45	4 30
Harrowsmith	19	7 25	9 30	4 30	Napanee Mills	15	8 05	10 10	4 40
Sydenham	23	7 40	9 45	4 40	Newburgh	17	8 15	10 20	5 00
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	10 15	5 10	Thomson's Mills	18	8 25	1 00	5 15
Frontenac	26	8 35	10 40	5 35	Camden East	19	8 35	1 15	5 25
Yarker	26	8 55	11 00	5 55	Arr Yarker	23	8 55	1 15	5 25
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	11 05	5 55	Lve Yarker	23	8 55	1 15	5 25
Camden East	30	9 10	11 15	6 05	Frontenac	27	9 20	1 25	6 10
Thomson's Mills	31	9 25	11 30	6 15	Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 40	1 40	6 20
Newburgh	32	9 35	11 40	6 25	Sydenham	34	9 55	1 50	6 35
Strathcona	34	9 40	11 45	6 30	Harrowsmith	30	9 55	1 50	6 35
Napanee	40	9 55	12 00	6 45	Murvale	35	10 10	2 05	6 50
Napanee, West End	40	10 10	12 15	6 55	Glenvale	39	10 25	2 20	7 05
Deseronto Junction	45	10 25	12 30	7 10	G. T. R. Junction	47	10 40	2 35	7 20
Arr Deseronto	49	10 40	12 45	7 25	Kingston	49	10 55	2 50	7 35

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE No. 22.

To be used in connection with Time Table No. 21. Taking Effect April 27, 1903.

DESERONTO TO NAPANEE.

Local Train	Local Train	Local Train	Local Train	Through Train	Local Train	Local Train	Local Train	Through Train	Local Train	Local Train
No. 7	No. 9	No. 13	No. 15	No. 1	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 5	No. 23	No. 25
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Deseronto	1 35	3 05	6 00	7 15	10 00	11 50	12 35	4 00	6 15	8 30
Napanee	2 00	3 30	6 20	7 35	10 15	12 10	12 50	4 20	6 35	8 45
With G. T. R. going East and West										

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO.

Local Train	Local Train	Local Train	Local Train	Through Train	Local Train	Local Train	Local Train	Through Train	Local Train	Local Train
No. 8	No. 10	No. 14	No. 16	No. 6	No. 2	No. 20	No. 22	No. 4	No. 24	No. 2
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Napanee	2 10	3 35	6 35	8 10	10 30	12 20	1 20	4 30	6 45	9 05
Deseronto	2 30	3 55	6 50	8 30	10 50	12 40	1 35	4 50	7 05	9 25
With G. T. R. from West and East										

Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent



BLIND-FOLD.
 A woman and she loses all confidence in herself. Her step is slow, hesitating and uncertain. Her hands are raised to ward the imaginary blows which threaten her. When a sick woman seeks the means of health she is often like a woman blindfold. She has no confidence. She cannot tell what her effort will lead to. She turns now to this side and then to the other in uncertainty and doubt.

The woman who uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription may do so with absolute confidence. It invites open-eyed investigation. There need be no hesitation in following the hundreds of thousands of women who have found a perfect cure for womanly ills in the use of this medicine.

"Favorite Prescription" cures irregularity and dries weakening drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"With a heart full of gratitude to you for sending out over the land your wonderful medicine I send these few lines, hoping that some poor suffering woman will try Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. Cora L. Root, of Greenspring Furnace, Washington Co., Maryland. "I had suffered severely from female weakness and had to be in bed a great deal of the time. Had headache, backache, and pain in left side when lying down. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and had not taken two bottles when I was able to be around again and do my work with but little pain. Can now eat anything and it never hurts me any more. Have taken seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and one of his 'Compound Extract of Smart-Weed and several vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.' Feeling better every day. My husband says I look better every day."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

NAPANEE MODEL SOCIETY.

Honor Roll for April

- Entrance A—K. Shafer, M. Milligan, H. Baker, E. Coate, bly, H. Goode, S. Brown, M. Vanliven, P. Meeks, F. Lewis.
- Entrance B—O. Smith, B. B. Mills, A. Walsh, G. Graham, K. Cleah, L. Stovel, H. Tr. Milligan, C. Bowen, L. Milne.
- Entrance C—M. Vrooman, N. Irving, M. Wilson, N. I. Knight, E. Paynter, W. Bu. Snice, E. Paul, E. Irving.
- Entrance D—S. Anderson, S. D. Herrington, A. Storms, A. K. Gibson, C. Moore, O. Madde rin, N. Gibson, G. Moore, V. tin, R. Kelley, H. Gibbard, A. Milligan.
- Jr. III A—M. Bartlett, F. Madden, J. Websdale, A. V. Wartman, F. Clark, C. W. Card, G. Hunter, E. Johnston.
- Jr. III B—M. Nolan, N. G. Dinger, G. Anderson, G. I. Brown, L. Loucks, F. Savag son, H. Gordon, B. Bennett, H. Hearn, I. Mack, H. W. Wheeler.
- II—D. Vanalstine, Dora I. Reid, E. Woodcock, E. Root, M. Paynter, D. Vallesau, S. R. Minchinton, J. Sobry, R. Sr. Pt. II—K. Hunter, H. I. Bartlett, P. Vrooman, M. B. Jr. Pt. II—M. Griffin, H. C. Mack, S. Babcock, P. Sn. Sr. Pt. I—A. Anderson, N. S. Herrington, R. Herring, stine, D. Paynter, P. Goode lett, E. Websdale, D. Gibs son, R. Johnson, W. Jewel Jr. Pt. I A—S. Boyd, B. V. Storms, B. Babcock, B. Will Jr. Pt. I B—J. Vanalstine, M. Chalmers, H. Kelly, K. Mackay, F. Burrows, F. W.
- EAST WARD.
- Jr. III—L. Sheppard, E. M. Trumper, A. Cowan, L. Gra Sr. II—M. Paul, B. Conger C. Clark, G. Chatterston.
- Jr. II A—R. Martin, E. L. Morden, C. Cowan, M. Ba. Ketcheson, E. Gloux, M. I. Wagar, C. Norris, B. Sam Jr. II B—E. Wagar, H. I. Vine, F. Wagar, A. Bland, Grade I—R. Vanalstine, E. G. Campbell, M. Purdy, G. Murdock, N. Root, A. Irving, E. Norris, L. Miles, L. Man F. Lucas.

Local and Otherwise.

field Mr. George Martin shot his little son, whom he mistook for a duck.

y of Mrs. Joanna Hatton, a boy escaped from the Brookville as found in the river.

he Montreal strike continue the riotous will ask the Government the militia with regulars.

tor's Pity.—A prominent pastor, Ont., church writes: "I intensely from inflammatory m. Just one bottle of South Rheumatic Cure healed me. I who suffer so much and do not near they are to a cure. I feel ming it from the housetops."

rio Government have purchased farm at Woodstock as a site for hospital for epileptics.

orted that ex-Treasurer Shamant County is to be prosecuted as lions amount to over \$23,000.

riot north of Sharbot Lake was re and an immense quantity of rty, lumber and cord wood and ices were destroyed.

saloon waiter in New York shot men two of whom died.

t Estimate its Value!—Dose are for the Heart never fails. It 30 minutes, it cures. It is a t to lead you back to health. iselman, of G.A.R., Weissport, "Two bottles of Dr. Agnew's e Heart entirely cured me of and smothering spells. Its of be estimated."—189

and, B.C. miners have gone on he recognition of the Western of Miners.

gara camp will begin on June d Dundonald will visit each of in succession.

L. Mills, Stratford's oldest cab- of apoplexy.

lder, of Fruitland, hanged him- alfeet Township farm.

Moss was killed at Fort Wil- ling from a scaffold.

ression prevails that no increase ries of judges will be given this

American Nervine makes the em radiant in perfect health, ates circulation, enriches the trates to the very centres of nerve lds tissue, makes and keeps l. This wonderful remedy has med experience and has done its ork in cases that the medical had pronounced hopeless.—140.

ng left Cherbourg for England ure fired by the French fleet.

g conferred the Cross of the Vic- upon M. Delcasse, French f Foreign Affairs.

n were crushed to death by fall- at the Dominion Iron & Steel s quarries at Cape Breton.

posits of iron ore have been dis- Little Vermillion Creek, west of ke, on the north side of the wan.

ms, 10 Cents.—Dr. Agnew's cure all troubles arising from he liver. Easy and quick, banish ache, purify the blood and erad- naries from the system. The big. The Pills are little and e, pleasant results, no pain. 40 0 cents.—142

orted that Mr. Borden the Con- eader, and Mr. Monk are plan- of Ontario in July, and are hat the Parliamentary sessions ee about the end of June.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Eben RUDOLPH, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber, May 4th, 1903.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Vrooman in the chair.

Councillors present—Ming, Lowry, Waller, Williams and Madole.

The minutes of the last regular and special sessions were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the Merchants bank stating that the balance in the bank to the credit of the town on March 31st was \$726.54—Filed.

A communication was read from W. F. Hall, secretary of the Board of Health, asking that the council see that the "Truant Act" be more rigorously enforced and that the truant officer be notified to this effect.

This communication called forth considerable discussion and information was presented to the council to the effect that the teachers of the west ward school were not exercising the necessary amount of watchfulness over the scholars during school hours. One of the councillors stated that he knew for a fact that quite a number of the school children made a practice of frequenting the driving park during school hours, and if the teachers were doing their full duty this state of affairs would not exist. More serious charges were made, and these will be thoroughly investigated and an endeavor made to remedy the evil.

Moved by Councillors Madole and Ming that the clerk answer the communication and state that the council urge upon the school board the necessity of seeing that the teachers exercise the necessary supervision over their scholars during school hours, as it has been brought to the notice of this council that some of the children are in the habit of frequenting the park during school hours, and also that a committee composed of the Mayor and councillors Waller and Lowry be appointed to meet the school board at its next session and bring the matter before them. Carried.

Mr. A. E. Douglas, who owned a "little dog," did not think it fair to tax him for the animal as it was only a house pet, and was never seen upon the streets. Referred to Court of Revision.

Mr. Walter Exley wanted a sidewalk laid down on the south side of Bridge street, between John and

last session of the council this matter was discussed, and Mr. Birrell understood the members of the council to say that if he (Mr. Birrell) could dispose of the roller at present owned by the town, the council were willing to purchase a roller from the company which he represented. Since the last session Mr. Birrell has sold the town roller to the Camden township council for \$200, and it was finally decided to thrash the matter out at a special meeting held on Thursday evening at 7.30 p.m.

The Street committee reported recommending the acceptance of the following tenders: Mr. Meagher, stone; Mr. Spencer, stringers; Robt. Light, lumber; The Bathbun Co., cement; T. H. Waller, tile. Adopted.

The street committee were given power to purchase from Mr. Burgess the siftings which come from his stone crusher, to be used as dressing to be placed over the gravel put on the roads, the purchase price to be 80 cents a yard.

The Street committee were also empowered to build a blind drain in front of F. W. Vandusen's harness shop, west to Wilson Bros' corner. This will carry away the surplus water, and will also do away with a deepgully which has existed along that street.

The Poor and Sanitary committee recommended the payment of the following accounts: Carscallen Bros., coffin for poor, \$10; H. W. Kelly, goods furnished Mrs. J. Moore, poor, \$9.50. Adopted.

A By-Law to raise a sum of money not to exceed \$4,000, at 6 per cent interest, to meet current expenses of the town, was passed.

The dangerous condition of the Bay of Quinte railway crossing on the Belleville road was the next order of business to be discussed. Also the dangerous condition of the several crossings at the head of Centre street. Mr. Paul, county commissioner for Richmond was present, and addressed the council concerning these crossings. At the Centre Street crossing there are no less than nine tracks to be crossed in coming into town, and the distance between the B. of Q. tracks, both on the north and south sides is such that any one driving into or out of town is liable to be caught in between two trains and an accident happen at any time. He thought the G. T. R. should be made to place gates at this crossing. As to the B. Q. R. crossing on the Belleville road it was in a very dangerous condition and should be placed in a safe condition at once.

The council was of the same opinion as Mr. Paul, and the following motion was passed:

"That the Street Committee through the town solicitor notify the Bay of Quinte Railway Company to have the Belleville crossing placed in a safe condition at once, and also that they look after the drainage along each side of the road."

Mr. E. Wagar, Captain of the Fire Brigade, was before the council complaining that, notwithstanding that there was a motion on the minutes of the council to the contrary, Councillor Lowry had the "audacity" to go to the fire hall and take away some old hose for slushing purposes. Some very warm arguments were in order until Councillor Lowry explained that he had taken one of the firemen with him when he got the hose, and had used the old hose which is there for

BUSY HOUSEWIVES.
Pe-fu-na a Prompt and Permanent Cure for Nervousness.



MRS. LULU LARMER.

Mrs. Lulu Larmer, Stoughton, Wis., says:

"For two years I suffered with nervous trouble and stomach disorders until it seemed that there was nothing to me but a bundle of nerves.

"I was very irritable, could not sleep, rest or compose myself, and was certainly unfit to take care of a household.

"I took nerve tonics and pills without benefit. When I began taking Peruna I grew steadily better, my nerves grew stronger, my rest was no longer fitful, and to-day I consider myself in perfect health and strength.

"My recovery was slow but sure, but I persevered and was rewarded by perfect health."—Mrs. Lulu Larmer.

Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty, recent Superintendent of the W. C. T. U. headquarters, at Galesburg, Ill., was for ten years one of the leading women there. Her husband, when living, was first President of the Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln, Neb.

In a letter written from 401 Sixty-seventh street, W., Chicago, Ill., she says:

"I would not be without Peruna for ten times its cost."—Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty.

"Summer Catarrh," a book written by Dr. Hartman on the subject of the nervous disturbances peculiar to summer, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Seeds Carried by Water.
Currents of water serve to a vast extent the purpose of distributing seeds. Walnut, butternut and pecan trees are found close to streams, where they drop their nuts into the passing flood, to be carried far away and start other groves perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Tree seeds of many sorts are carried by ocean currents.

Earthquakes.
Careful scientific investigations show that the average speed of the transmission of earthquake shocks is nearly 16,000 feet per second.

Oil on the Waters.
The idea contained in the expression, "Pouring oil on troubled waters," has been traced as far back as Pliny (A. D. 23-79), who speaks in his "Natural History" of the results of pouring oil on a stormy sea.

ie, purify the blood and eradicate the system. The Pills are little and pleasant results, no pain. 40 cents.—142

ed that Mr. Borden the Con-
er, and Mr. Monk are plan-
of Ontario in July, and are
the Parliamentary sessions
about the end of June.

atio body at Pekin has asked
planations regarding Russia's
negotiations with China.

sash factory at Trenton was

ester Mills at Auburn, Ont.,

aughs at "Locksmiths" as
ican Kidney Cure laughs at
the seemingly impossible
se that it unlocks that makes
ost incredible. But for every
a proof if you care to investi-
liquid kidney specific and it
akes and keeps men "fit" and

ille a by-law to raise \$10,500
the improvements on Victoria
s, was defeated.

vict, who made himself ob-
the residents of the village of
was given a coat of tar and
leat out.

not at present consider any
r the reduction of naval

iving at St. John's, Nfld., re-
se ice floes drifting in the
k

hing Blind and Bleeding
a three to six nights. Dr.
tment is peerless in curing.
tion gives instant relief. It
ing and irritating skin diseases,
ama, etc. 35.—142

NEE MODEL SCHOOL.

nor Roll for April.

A—K. Shafer, M. Knight, C.
Baker, E. Coates, O. Ham-
de, S. Brown, M. Wilson; W.
D. Meeks, F. Lewis, H. Ben-

B—O. Smith, B. Baughan, M.
alsh, G. Graham, B. Conway
L. Stovel, H. Trimble, L.
Bowen, L. Milne.

C—M. Vrooman, D. Tobey,
M. Wilson, N. Evans, C.
Paynter, W. Buchanan, P.
Paul, E. Irving.

D—Anderson, S. Douglas, L.
A. Storms, A. Kimmerly, J.
Moore, O. Madden, L. Mer-
son, G. Moore, V. McLaugh-
ley, H. Gibbard, H. Leonard

E—M. Bartlett, F. Mills, O.
Webdale, A. Walker, C.
F. Clark, C. Wilson, F.
anter, E. Johnston.

F—M. Nolan, N. Gordon, R.
Anderson, G. Miller, A.
Loucks, F. Savage, M. Gib-
rdon, B. Bennett, D. Gibson
I. Mack, H. Wilson, A.

G—Inalstine, Dora Smith, A.
Woodcock, E. Root, T. Evans
D. Valteau, S. Kingsbury,
Jon, J. Boby, R. Johnston.

H—K. Hunter, H. Frizzell, J.
Vrooman, M. Boyd.

I—M. Griffin, H. Whitmarsh,
B. Babcock, P. Smith.

J—A. Anderson, N. Vandusen,
on, R. Herring, D. Vana-
aynter, P. Goode, G. Bar-
esdale, D. Gibson, L. Wil-
nson, W. Jewel.

K—S. Boyd, B. Wilson, W.
Babcock, B. Wilson.

L—J. Vanaalstine, B. Belcher,
S. H. Kelly, K. Green, M.
Burrows, F. Walker.

EAST WARD.

A. Sheppard, E. Morden, M.
J. Cowan, L. Graham.

B. Paul, B. Conger, M. Hurst,
J. Chatterton.

C. R. Martin, E. Laidley, D.
Cowan, M. Baughan, M.
E. Giroux, M. Loucks, O.
Norris, B. Sampson.

D. E. Wagar, H. Mouck, L.
Vagar, A. Bland, B. Wilson.

E. R. Vanaalstine, E. Vanluven,
I. M. Purdy, G. Castiday, B.
I. Root, A. Irving, R. Loucks
L. Miles, L. Meng, O. Sager

matter before them. Carried.

Mr. A. E. Douglas, who owned a "little dog," did not think it fair to tax him for the animal as it was only a house pet, and was never seen upon the streets. Referred to Court of Revision.

Mr. Walter Exley wanted a sidewalk laid down on the south side of Bridge street, between John and Centre streets. Referred to Street committee to report.

The petition for street watering was presented to the council and placed in the hands of the clerk to see if it was properly signed according to law.

Mr. Jas. Kenny, in a communication, thought that winter travel along the Newburgh road would be considerably facilitated if a wire fence were built along the said road. It would require about 100 rods of fence, which would cost about \$1 a rod. He was willing to build such fence if he was granted reasonable assistance from the town. Referred to Street committee to report.

The Finance Committee reported recommending the remitting of Post's taxes. Adopted.

The Treasurer's monthly statement was also presented and adopted.

Mr. Jas. Birrell was present at the council and was heard concerning the purchase of a steam roller. At the

NOW IS THE TIME
To Replace Unhealthy Blood by a
Fresher and More Highly
Vitalized Fluid.

PAINÉ'S CELERY COMPOUND
Is The Only Medicine That Can
Purify the Life Stream
and Repair Shattered
Strength.

The sleeplessness, nervous prostration, general debility, weakness, functional irregularities and despondency from which thousands of women, young and old, suffer, can be quickly removed by properly feeding the nerves, and replacing the unhealthy blood by a fresher and more highly vitalized fluid. The happy change from ill health and misery to true womanhood and happiness, can only be effected by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

The present spring demand for Paine's Celery Compound, woman's friend and life giver, is enormous in every province of the Dominion. This fact alone, amply proves that the great compound possesses virtues and powers unknown to other remedies. Dear wife and mother, do not procrastinate; listen to day to the voice of reason and pleadings and testimony of the thousands of your sex who have been made well and strong. Mrs. S. J. McKinlay, Chelmsford, Ont., says:—

"I wish to let you know what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, debility and general weakness for five years and during that time I was doctored and spent a great deal of money for medicines without any good results. A friend advised me to use your compound and I am happy to say it has completely cured me. I now eat well sleep well and am as strong as ever before. I am sure I would have died had not Paine's Celery Compound come to my aid. I wish every woman to know about your wonderful medicine."

If you are in need of free medical advice write to Consulting Physician's Department The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Que. All correspondence is sacredly confidential.

there was a motion on the minutes of the council to the contrary, Councillor Lowry had the "audacity" to go to the fire hall and take away some old hose for slushing purposes. Some very warm arguments were in order until Councillor Lowry explained that he had taken one of the firemen with him when he got the hose, and had used the old hose which is there for that purpose. Where he made his mistake was that he did not go to the captain for permission when he should have done so, although the result would have been the same. The matter was finally smoothed over and the "offender" warned not to offend again."

The matter of the purchase of a new street sprinkler was left in the hands of the Street committee to report.

Moved by Councillors Madole and Ming that the thanks of this council, and also the thanks of the citizens of Napanee, be extended to E. W. Rathbun for having placed a special train at the disposal of this council and as many of the citizens who wished to accompany the remains of the late Judge Wilkison to Kingston. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Robert Wales appeared before the council concerning the granolithic walk to be placed around his building on Dundas street. He asked that the work be done as speedily as possible as he was desirous of opening business in the stores. The council informed him that the work would be done as speedily as possible.

Moved by Councillors Ming and Williams that two new crossings be built, one across Dundas street, and the other on the south side of Dundas street, opposite Gibbard's, when Mr. Wales' new walk was being built. Carried.

Mr. Chas. Pollard was appointed pound keeper. The pound will be located in the same place as last year, on Water street, just opposite the gas works. The rent paid for the pound to be \$1 per month.

Mr. E. Luffman was re-appointed caretaker of the swing bridge on the same conditions as last year. An order was also passed for the balance of salary due him for last year.

The following accounts were disposed of:

A. Vanluven, goods furnished poor, \$250, paid; Mrs. E. M. Bartlett, 6 tons of coal for town hall, \$42, referred to Town Property Committee with power to act; J. E. Herring, acting as returning officer in March, \$3, paid; John W. Lucas, broken stone, \$1.56, Street Committee with power to act; Madole & Wilson, sundries, 80c, paid; W. C. Vine, street sprinkling and teaming, \$24.00, paid; T. H. Waller, tile, \$38.39, paid; J. G. Fennell, nails, etc, \$6.45, paid; I. Vanaalstine, freight on hose iron, Toronto, \$181, paid; E. S. Lapum, bed, springs and mattresses for engineer's room at fire hall, \$11.00, paid; Napanee Water Works Co. hydrant rental, \$782.50, paid; E. B. Perry, 4 weeks nightwatch, \$6.00, paid; Napanee Gas Co., gas furnished fire hall, five weeks, \$21.50, gas furnished town hall, five weeks \$10.80. Fire Water and Light Committee to report.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for payments amounting to \$1250.55. Council adjourned until Thursday evening at 7.30 p.m.

Milk Cans
There is a look about our cans that recommend them the best can made in Canada by
BOYLE & SON.

16,000 feet per second.

Oil on the Waters.
The idea contained in the expression, "Pouring oil on troubled waters," has been traced as far back as Pliny (A. D. 23-79), who speaks in his "Natural History" of the results of pouring oil on a stormy sea.

Soldiers Collect Taxes.
Soldiers are employed in Jerusalem as tax collectors.

The Dirtiest Town in the World.
Amoy bears the unenviable reputation of being the dirtiest and most unhealthful city on the globe. The reputation is thoroughly deserved.

Patent Leather Shoes.
Never put on or handle a patent leather shoe without first warming it—that is, of course if the weather is cold. After they are once warmed and made pliable they can be worn out in the cold with impunity.

Tired Eyes.
When the eyes are tired from long study, a little honey rubbed on the lids at night will relieve them.

An Ancient Clock.
The Greenwich observatory still has the clock for which Harrison got the prize of £50,000 in 1761. This clock deviated only five seconds during a trip to Jamaica and back to England.

A Prized Elephant.
The largest elephant in India is said to be that belonging to the rajah of Surjuga, Beigal. The animal is believed to be of princely breed and is worshiped by the Gondo as a personification of the Genash (the elephant headed god of wisdom) himself.

Chicken Salad.
A caterer says that five chickens, good sized ones, will make enough salad for fifty people.

To Cure an Earache.
Take a small piece of cotton wadding, wrap in it some black pepper, tie it and dip into warm sweet oil. Put it in the ear, then apply a piece of hot corn bread wrapped in flannel, which will soon remove the pain.

"My customers, in almost every case, are highly pleased with the results of

IRON-OX
TABLETS

and so buy them again. They think Fifty Tablets, so beautifully put up and containing iron, good value for their money, especially as they also serve so nicely as a regulator of stomach and bowels."—3. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ont.

Price 25 Cents

Red Heart and Black Arrow

A Tale of the Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XV.

Half fascinated, I was continuing to gaze at Vizard's face in the mirror when I felt a touch on my shoulder, and, looking round, caught Kennard's warning eye.

"Don't give yourself away like that," he whispered. "Go out on the platform. I will join you directly and bring your refreshment to you. He has not seen you yet, I think."

I slipped quietly from the counter out on to the dimly lighted platform, and waited anxiously for Kennard's coming in the darkest corner I could find. He was longer than I expected, but when he did appear I was able to guess from his manner that something important had occurred.

"I have been picking pockets. I will examine the plunder—you eat," was the astonishing remark with which he handed me a packet of sandwiches and a flask of wine. The moment he had relieved him of the proceeds he walked to the nearest flickering gasjet and proceeded to scrutinize what looked like several visiting cards. When he had held them all up to the light in turn, and turned them over and over again, he came back to me, his keen eyes twinkling brightly in the gloom.

"I have scored one against them at last," he said, "but there is no time to tell you now, for here comes the train. Stand well back in the shadow. We must be guided by circumstances on the journey, but if by any chance I am separated from you, make the best of your way to Naples, and wait for the ship. Once out of Genoa, at the first opportunity you may safely resume your own character again. Ah! there comes Vizard from the buffet; he must be confident of your going south, for he is making straight for that first-class carriage without any attempt to watch the passengers. Come this way."

The train had clanked itself to a standstill, and the usual scramble for seats began. Vizard went to a carriage nearly opposite the refreshment-room, and as I followed Kennard to a third-class compartment nearer the engine I saw that he had already seated himself in a corner and begun to read a paper as though not at all interested in surroundings. Kennard chose a compartment in which three Italians of the peasant class were travelling, and he paused on the step to say in a whisper that for the present I had better remain dumb.

We started without further incident, and my companion was soon chattering in their own tongue to the Italians, explaining, as I guessed from his gestures towards myself and from the sympathetic glances thrown at me, the nature of my supposed infirmity. At Chiavari, an hour after starting, one of our fellow-travellers left the carriage, and thence onwards as far as Spezia, which we reached at two o'clock in the morning, we were alone with an old woman and her son. As the

to send it himself, and gave me a couple of lire to despatch it for him. He could hardly have furnished a higher proof of confidence in my being what I professed to be, and the incident is moreover useful as showing collusion between him and the owners of the Queen of Night. If we only had the key to that cypher what a lot of trouble it would save us. But perhaps I may put my hand on it some day.

"At Genoa you said something about picking pockets," I said, wondering if ever a plain sailor had got pitchforked into such a strange tangle before.

"Yes," was the reply, "I thought that the end justified the means, and I took the liberty of relieving Mr. Vizard of a portion of the contents of his ticket-pocket. I have told you already that I believe we have a gang of dangerous criminals to deal with, and I had cabled from Genoa to a friend in London for certain information that might help me. What I took from Vizard's pocket, however, confirms my view without making it necessary for me to wait for my friend's reply. Unfortunately, my discovery only hints vaguely at the powerful combination arrayed against us without pointing directly to the nature or method of their designs. Still less is there any proof of crime, committed or contemplated, that would enable us to cail in the power of the law."

I saw that for some reason he was not desirous of imparting to me exactly what it was that he had gathered from the cards which I had seen him examining, and I forbore to question him on the subject. I know now that the cause of his reticence on the nature of his discovery lay in the fear that it might be a source of danger to me, and yet, strangely enough, he was shortly to be the means, on the spur of the moment, of exposing me to that very danger. I could not resist, however, asking to be allowed to share the theory he had evidently formed as to the plots in which Zavertal and Vizard were engaged. I had understood, of course, that he apprehended danger to the lives of some of the passengers on the Queen of Night, Aline being among the number, but the why and the wherefore was what I was totally unable to fathom.

He thought a little before answering, and then said: "Well, it is fair that you should know, for I think that we shall either break up the combination once for all, or both lose our lives in the attempt. My belief is that the ship you recently commanded is nothing more or less than a floating murder-trap, in which Zavertal is engaged by the owners, they themselves receiving enormous fees from interested parties to poison certain of the passengers every voyage. It is a syndicate of professional criminals working regularly for a gigantic stake. If I am right, they must net, say, forty or fifty thousand pounds a voyage

train beginning to move at the same moment. He took in the situation at a glance, and his eyes snapped fire.

"The Black Arrow pierces the Red Heart no more!" he cried, and dashing past me sprang out, two seconds after Vizard with a bitter curse had disappeared in the darkness.

In another minute the train had gathered speed, and I was alone in the carriage—bereft of friend and foe.

(To Be Continued.)

THE KING A PAID PREACHER.

Prebendary of St. David's Cathedral at \$5 per Annum.

King Edward's many offices in the state demand from time to time much hard work of His Majesty. He is, of course, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, a field marshal, an admiral and titular head of the Established Church, but few people, even in England, know that he is also a clergyman—and with a salary, too.

St. David's Cathedral in Pembrokeshire, Wales, claims His Majesty as a prebendary, and although his office entitles him to the munificent salary of \$5 a year, there is no record that he has ever preached a sermon to the simple folk of the principality.

The nudes of King Edward's line were officially installed, and the ecclesiastical conscience is now somewhat disturbed because it is feared that His Majesty has no particular liking for the ministry. The King's stall in the cathedral is surmounted by the royal arms, and no one can occupy it without the King's permission.

The cathedral is named after the patron saint of Wales, who was buried near the altar, and whose shrine used to be visited by many pilgrims back in the middle ages. Even William the Conqueror took the trouble to go and see it. The age of the original structure is doubtful, but some idea of it can be had from the fact that the work of rebuilding it into its present form began in 1180.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

No legacy is so rich as honesty.—Shakespeare.

A grateful dog is better than an ungrateful man.—Saadi.

We first make our habits and then our habits make us.—Emmons.

The retrospect of life swarms with lost opportunities.—Sir H. Taylor.

To be happy is not the purpose of our being, but to deserve happiness.—Fitch.

Fortune may find a pot, but your own industry must make it boil.—Rousseau.

When a person is down in the world, an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching.—Bulwer.

No man ever did a designed injury to another, but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—Horne.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.—Thomas Scott.

To be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of man.—Addison.

Hope is always liberal, and they that trust their promises make little scruple of revelling to-day on the profits of to-morrow.—Johnson.

The way to avoid the imputation of impudence, is, not to be ashamed of what we do, but never to do what we ought to be ashamed of.—Dryden.

HOUSEHOLD

COOKING RHUBARB

Rhubarb is rich in ox which does much to tone it for summer's heat. The use to which we put rhubarb pies. Yet it is impossible to between crusts without having under crust soggy and indigestible.

If rhubarb pie is desired like an English tart. Lay long, unpeeled bits of rhubarb deep granite or earthen and sprinkle liberally with sugar. Over the top lay strips of cross-bar fashion and 1 rather quick oven. An 1 and hygienic pie may be 1 stewing the rhubarb and 1 ning a pie plate with it. (fruit put a generous merin it in a cool oven for a mi two, then chill. Serve th crisp wafers.

Stewed Rhubarb. Cut pound of rhubarb and coo earthen or granite saucepan stew it in a tin vessel; the eat off the tin, and the fru a dirty purple in color, be ing a strong metallic taste is no better way to cool than to set it in a moderat a small covered bean-pot water. Let it bake until then sweeten. If rhubarb minute too long, which me it has gone to pieces — it its delicious flavor. Stir- tle as possible and with a spoon. Do not add sug when baked or stewed, un cooking. Sweeten to taste on taking it from the fire.

Jellied Rhubarb.—Cut pound of rhubarb, and pu bean-pot with a thin slice a small bit of ginger root cupful of sugar. When coo two tablespoonfuls of g gelatine, dissolved in half of cold water, and sti melts in the hot rhubarb. pink enough, color with a fruit red. Wet a mould water and pour in the jell out on a platter when firm, nish with whipped cream bag.

Rhubarb Charlotte.—Butt ing dish and toss stale bre in it until the sides ar then put in a layer of crumbs, next a layer of rhubarb in pieces with a generous of sugar, a dash of salt and a little of nutmeg. Cover with tared crumbs, then more and crumbs on top. Bake an hour in a moderate ove warm with a creamy, hard.

Rhubarb Marmalade.—P lemon squeezer all the juice fine oranges and one lemon the shells of the fruit peel pith, then chop the rinds f the rind, juice, three i sugar and two quarts of rhubarb in small pieces in a preserv and boil until thick.

MAKING OVER.

The woman who understa to clean up and refashion and gowns is often as well as those who spend a lot on their clothing. Time, s cleverness are all needed, the result does prove so ple expenditure of these requ soon forgotten.

the Italians, explaining, as I guessed from his gestures towards myself and from the sympathetic glances thrown at me, the nature of my supposed infirmity. At Chiavari, an hour after starting, one of our fellow-travellers left the carriage, and thence onwards as far as Spezia, which we reached at two o'clock in the morning, we were alone with an old woman and her son. As the train steamed into Spezia they, too, made preparations for departure, and I looked forward to being able to indulge in the relief of speech during the rest of the journey.

When the train had stopped and the Italians had got out, Kennard also rose from his seat.

"Keep your seat," he said. "There is a five-minutes' wait here, and I want to try an experiment."

He disappeared among the crowd on the platform, and I sat in the far corner, hoping that at that early hour no strangers would get in. Four of the five minutes had passed when the sight of Vizard strolling slowly along the line of carriages caused me to shrink back and shade my face with my hand. But peeping between my fingers I saw that he kept his eyes straight in front, and showed no sign of interest in the compartment as he went by. Half a minute later he reappeared, going towards the carriage he had entered at Genoa, and a few seconds after Kennard rejoined me, jumping in just as the train was beginning to move.

"I wanted to test him, to see if he had penetrated my disguise or could recognize me as the 'General Waldo' whom he saw on board when he was a stowaway steward," said the detective, pulling up the window and seating himself opposite. "He doesn't know me from Adam." "He passed this carriage while you were gone," I said.

"Quite so, and it is very probable that he spotted you, if he did not at Genoa," replied Kennard. "But the great thing is that he doesn't know me. I am most anxious that he should not discover that you are accompanied by the sham chaplain who assisted you escape. He has probably been informed of that episode, and my identity must be puzzling him not a little."

"When Zavertal got back to the ship and found 'General Waldo' missing he would begin to suspect, would he not?" I said.

"He might if he knew what had since occurred on shore," replied Kennard, "but there has been no means of communication between the two as yet. It is even possible that Vizard, having heard of me from the doctor, may guess whence the opposition to their schemes arises, but he has no personal knowledge of me, and I want to keep my character of 'Waldo' unsuspected by them, so that I may use it again if necessary. That he has not recognized me in my present get-up as that same twaddling old fool is very certain, for I tried him pretty high. I put my head in at his carriage window and asked him if there was anything I could do for him—pretending to be a station tout, you know. Here is pretty good evidence that he has not seen us in company, and that he does not remember me as a man he has seen before."

Kennard put into my hands a scrap of paper on which were pencilled the words "Nathan & Co., London," followed by a queer jumble of letters that conveyed nothing to me.

"It is a cypher telegram," explained Kennard. "He had no time

to command it, and I am sure of less than a floating murder-trap in which Zavertal is engaged by the owners, they themselves receiving enormous fees from interested parties to poison certain of the passengers every voyage. It is a syndicate of professional criminals working regularly for a gigantic stake. If I am right, they must net, say, forty or fifty thousand pounds a voyage over and above their legitimate profits on the professed pleasure-cruise, and they no doubt are large."

"But how could such a systematic business be carried on—how could wretches wishing to use such an institution know of its existence?" I cried, aghast at the magnitude of his suggestion.

"By means of perfect organization, and by the details only being known to the principals who carry them out," was the reply. "For instance, you yourself have in a way been made an agent in the affair by being entrusted with the technical command of the ship, yet you were ignorant of her real mission. I think it probable that Nathan, Vizard and Zavertal are the sole partners in the scheme, and the actual owners of the vessel, Vizard's share of the work being, as a rule, to mix in society and make the first insidious advances to likely clients with superfluous relatives. Vizard, we know, keeps his connection with the ship a strict secret, so that possibly the amateur criminals he procures are handed over to Nathan for the final bargain to be struck."

I shuddered as I thought of Nathan's unaccountable call at Sir Simon Crawshaw's house on the day I was there, and the cheque-book which the baronet was putting away when I entered his study. Kennard looked very grave when I mentioned what I had seen.

"All points the same way," he said, and relapsed into silence, from which I failed to tempt him till the train began to slacken speed for the quarter of an hour's stop at Pisa. Then he expressed his intention of again minimizing the risk of Vizard associating the two of us by leaving the carriage while we were in the station. "Keep my seat for me in case anyone gets in—though that is not likely," he added, slipping from the footboard directly we reached the platform.

Pisa being the junction for the port and favorite watering-place of Leghorn, there was plenty of bustle in the station, though, most of the passengers being English and American tourists, travelling first class, there seemed every chance of our retaining our privacy. There was the usual scramble for the refreshment-room, the door of which was within view of where I sat, but neither among the crowds jostling into it, or passing the carriage, as at Spezia, did I catch a glimpse of Vizard. The time went slowly, and I was glad when the bell rang at last and the people hurried back to their seats.

Sitting in the corner furthest from the platform, I watched eagerly for Kennard's return, wondering if he would bring any news. Suddenly, just as I caught sight of him approaching the carriage, the sound of breathing within a few inches of my face caused me to look round at the open window next which I was sitting. There, close to me, and within touch of my hand, stood Vizard on the footboard, his handsome features ablaze with triumphant malice. I had barely time to see the gleam of steel in his clenched fist, when Kennard opened the other door and sprang into the compartment, the

glory of man. — Addison.

Hope is always liberal, and they that trust her promises make little scruple of revelling to-day on the profits of to-morrow. — Johnson.

The way to avoid the imputation of impudence, is, not to be ashamed of what we do, but never to do what we ought to be ashamed of. — Dryden.

TRAINING HORSES.

However little credit a horse may commonly receive for possessing delicacy of scent, there are some perfumes grateful to him. Horse trainers are aware of the fact, and make use of their knowledge in training stubborn and apparently intractable animals. Many trainers have favorite perfumes, the composition of which they keep a secret; and it is the possession of this means of appealing to the horse's aestheticism that enables so many of them to accomplish such wonderful results.

CHECK UPON THIEVES.

The Christiania police have hit upon a characteristic method of keeping a control over the proceedings of professional thieves. Each of these gentry has received a number and is now required to report himself at least twice a day at headquarters. By this time the chief constable is speedily able to satisfy himself whether the members of the fraternity are "in town," or whether, as frequently happens, they have made an excursion beyond the city precincts to attend to a "job."

SECURES A GOOD HAUL.

A curious device is resorted to by Dutch fishermen in order to attract their victims. A bright-colored glass bottle is filled with earth and worms, sealed in such a way that only a little water can enter, tied to a string, and thrown into the water. The glistening bottle, thrown hither and thither by the current of the water, attracts a swarm of fishes, whose curiosity and greed are excited by the wriggling worms in the bottle to such an extent that they fall easy victims to the bait at the end of the line now thrown out by the wily fisherman.

A well-known bishop, who was anxious to gain an insight into the tastes and manners of the working classes in London, traveled one morning by a workmen's train on the Underground Railway, and was much struck with the potency of several expressions which he was compelled to listen to. He ventured to ask how they came to learn such language. "Learn it, yer rivrence!" was the reply; "yer can't learn it—it's a gift!"

Stern Parent — "Quite so, quite so! You tell me that you have proposed to my daughter, but—er—you say nothing about your position." Nervous Suitor — "My position, sir? Oh—er—the—usual one, I believe—on my knees, you know."

"Do you know what I would do if I owned this place?" said Mrs. Gaswell, turning enthusiastically to the guide who was showing her the wonders of the British Museum. "I'd hold the biggest jumble sale that was ever seen on this green earth."

Frantic Woman — "Oh, sir! My husband returned to our room after we had fed." Fireman — "Do you think he's in danger?" Woman — "He may be. Please go to him and tell him not to forget my diamonds."

MAKING OVER

The woman who underst to clean up and refashion and gowns is often as well as those who spend a lot on their clothing. Time, cleverness are all needed the result does prove so pl expenditure of these require soon forgotten.

Here are a few hints to help her on her economical feather may be washed in hot water and soap. Rinse thoroughly to get the soap brush the quilts with a n Ostrich feathers may be the same way. After rinse pass them through a wash of oxalic acid. Then they starched in a plain starchers may be curled with curling iron. Steam the fore curling. Wings and thers may be cleaned with and when dry rubbed with

All silk ribbons and pie may be washed in soft pure white soap. Wash gerinse well. Roll in a to when nearly dry iron under paper. Do not wring, but s water out by running th wringer with a towel, them between the pal hands.

Silks can be well cleaned line. The most important remember is that the article cleaned must be entirely in the gasoline. Many the mistake of not using a quantity and the result is satisfactory. It is always bear in mind the fact tha and benzine are inflammabl and should not be used or lamp.

Old chiffon may be mad as new. Make a lather white soap, which should to stand until nearly cold. chiffon in it and let it sta. Then shake it gently arou water, passing it between gers, but not rubbing shake it out in clear wat ing the baths until there i of cloudiness in the water cup half full of water, morsel of pure gum arabi this dissolve. Add t drops of white vinegar an the chiffon. Don't squeeze it dry, but lay it between white muslin and gently p the hand. Have an iron hot and iron the fabric on side, having tissue paper and the iron.

FEEDING THE LITTLE

As long as the up-to-dat a wee mite of a thing, yes til past his second summer by special rules on the n tific rations. But after t many mothers seem to all right to let him eat a

Perhaps it is not until gets to be a schoolboy (or this one is a girl) that t sign that he hasn't been t best sort of material f his little house—the hou he must spend all his which will prove a shelter den in years to come.

These signals of disorde the gradual creeping on ness, or fretfulness and du are nature's way of tellin mistake has been made and often it it is right i ter of diet.

Children are not so ver from animals. They hav tural instincts about eat times their appetites very unreasonable. Per

HOUSEHOLD.

COOKING RHUBARB.

is rich in oxalic acid, much to tone the system's heat. The greatest ich we put rhubarb is for it is impossible to bake it ists without having the t soggy and indigestible. rb pie is desired make it glish tart. Lay the inche- ed bits of rhubarb in a ite or earthen pie plate ible liberally with sugar. op lay strips of paste in fashion and bake in a ck oven. An attractive nic pie may be made by e rhubarb and nearly fill- plate with it. Over the a generous meringue; set ol oven for a minute or chill. Serve this with rs.

Rhubarb. Cut up one rhubarb and cook in a granite saucepan. Do not a tin vessel; the acid will tin, and the fruit will be rple in color, beside hav- ing metallic taste. There er way to cook rhubarb t it in a moderate oven in covered bean-pot without et it bake until dissolved; en. If rhubarb cooks a o long, which means after e to pieces — it will lose us flavor. Stir it as lit- issible and with a wooden o not add sugar to it, or stewed, until after Sweeten to taste at once it from the fire.

Rhubarb.—Cut up one rhubarb, and put it in a with a thin slice of lemon, it of ginger root and one sugar. When cooked, add spoonfuls of granulated dissolved in half a cupful vator, and stir until it he hot rhubarb. If not gh, color with a touch of Wet a mould with ice pour in the jelly. Turn platter when firm, and gar- h whipped cream from a

Charlotte.—Butter a bak- nd toss stale breadcrumbs the sides are coated; in a layer of buttered xt a layer of rhubarb cut with a generous sprinkling a dash of salt and a grat- meg. Cover with the but- bs, then more rhubarb s on top. Bake for half a moderate oven; serve a creamy, hard sauce.

Marmalade. — Press on a sizer all the juice from 12 es and one lemon. From of the fruit peel the white chop the rinds fine. Put juice, three pounds of two quarts of rhubarb cut leces in a preserving pan ntil thick.

MAKING OVER.

man who understands how p and refashion her hats is often as well dressed ho spend a lot of money lothing. Time, skill and are all needed, but then does prove so pleasing the e of these requisites is

relish a dish one day and refuse it the next.

Nature doesn't always explain at first just why baby makes such capricious changes. But the little one's tastes might guide him with much wisdom if they were not made artificial by being offered so much unwholesome food, such as the grown-ups so often eat.

Of course, some plain good sense must determine how far a child shall choose for himself; but the constant approach toward nature is a helpful course to take.

NO PAY DAYS.

Many years ago Rev. Thomas K. Beecher wrote the following, which is as true to-day as then: "The quiet fidelity with which 'she' will dish-wash her life away for 'him,' is a marvel of endurance and grace. Just here is the servitude of woman heaven — no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Man works up jobs, ends them and takes his pay. This pay can be translated into something else desirable. A man works all day, and draws his pay for his day's work. This pay allures him, as oats a horse homeward bound. Thus men work by terms and jobs — and although work is endless as to quantity, yet when cut up thus into terms and jobs, we men go heartily on our journey and count the milestones.

Not so with our mates. "She" mends our socks, and we put our irresponsible toe upon the darned spot, and she darns it again. "She" washes for the family, and the family makes haste to send back the same garments to be washed again. "She" puts the room in order, and we get it ready to be "rid up" again. The same socks, the same washing, the same room every time. She has no successive jobs, no terms, no pay day, no tally-stick of life.

WINDOW CURTAINS.

Curtains in country houses should be fewer and less voluminous than in the city house, since there is far less necessity for excluding the outer world. Arrange the curtains therefore with some distinct purpose in view, either to screen a window opening upon a public way, to exclude an excess of sunlight, or to introduce color in a dull corner. Sometimes a strip of curtain at either side of a group of windows with a valance a foot or so in depth running across the top of the windows, and connecting the two side curtains, forms a desirable frame for the outdoor view. Or curtains may be needed to conceal an unattractive window frame or to reproduce one of the wall tints to accentuate some prevailing note of color.

ONE VIEW OF THE CZAR.

Painfully Conscious, Kindly and Sensible.

An opportunity to peep behind the curtains that shroud his majesty, the Czar, would doubtless enlighten us as to the causes of policies and politics in Russia. But, alas! we can look only through the eyes of others, who seldom see what we would see. Mr. Labouchere lately gave a readable pen picture of the powerful Nicholas in the pages of the London Truth. "Truth about the Czar," we might expect the heading to read, but is the information true? Is it founded on the intimate observations of the writer, or is it a rehash of second-hand and third-hand rumors? One can only read and judge for himself. Inghthhhh

WHY THE CRUST IS BROWN

SOME REMARKABLE SECRETS ABOUT BREAD.

Reason Why Wheat Grown in the Far North Is More Valuable.

Wheat will not grow at sea-level within the tropics. Yet it is a curious fact that the further from the Poles within the temperate zone the wheat-field lies the better the flour that it produces.

The two main constituents in wheat-flour are starch and gluten. Of these, the latter is by far the more valuable. Wheat grown in the far north has more starch and less gluten than that raised in a warmer climate, and that is the reason why the latter is worth more as food.

There are three qualities of flour ordinarily used in making bread. Best flour, or "firsts," consists only of the finer parts of the best wheat. It is sifted and bolted after grinding, and contains no bran at all. From this is made French and fancy bread and fine pastry.

"Seconds" means those parts of the choicest wheat which remained after the "firsts" have been sifted. This is reground with other wheat, and, mixed with a proportion of "firsts," is used for making the cheaper grades of household bread. "Thirds" — or household flour — is a lower, but still, ordinarily, a pure and wholesome flour, which contains a small admixture of bran.

What is usually sold as brown bread consists of a mixture of "firsts" and "seconds," with wholemeal. Wholemeal is undressed flour just as it leaves the millstones after being ground, and, therefore,

CONTAINING ALL ITS BRAN.

Bran, it should be remembered, contains a high percentage of matter exceedingly rich in heat-forming elements. But it also contains gritty particles, as well as a resinous substance, which is not assimilated by the digestive organs.

Flour, like wine and tobacco, improves by keeping — at least, for a short period. If used at once after being ground it does not make good bread. It is at its best when about three months old. Old flour which has begun to deteriorate may yet be made into excellent bread by mixing it half and half with newer flour. Old flour requires more water for mixing into dough than new. If it is desired to make the best of a poor quality of flour, it should be mixed with as little water as possible into a hard, stiff dough, and baked slowly in an oven not overheated.

The ordinary temperature for an oven in a large bakery is 450 degrees to 550 degrees; but, in spite of this high degree of heat, it is a fact that the interior of a loaf of bread is rather boiled than baked. When fresh from the oven it still contains 30 to 40 per cent. of water. The starch and gluten inside the loaf are cooked by boiling. If the temperature were sufficiently high to bake the loaf right through, all the starch would be turned into dextrose.

It is this baked starch which gives to crust its nutty-brown color. Dextrose, which is a kind of gum, also gives to crust its pleasant flavor.

ORDINARY BREAD

is raised by yeast. The fermentation thus set up turns part of the starch in the flour into sugar, and then converts some of this sugar into carbonic acid gas and alcohol. The process is of precisely the same nature as that to which wines and beers are subjected; but the alcohol

"BOXING" THE UPPER AIR

500 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Life Is Impossible at a Height of More Than 6½ Miles Above the Earth.

The smoke from the great volcanoes in the other hemisphere constantly blows to the west, showing that the trade wind in that part of the world is a current at least 15,000 ft. thick. On the Peak of Teneriffe the clouds which form against its summit stream off in a direction contrary to that of the wind at sea-level. The curious fact has been noted that the mean lower limit of this anti-trade wind is greater in summer than in winter. In October it sinks to 6,000 feet; in May it is 9,000 feet.

But in these islands, and in most other places, there are no mountain peaks sufficiently lofty to give similar information about the upper air currents. In any case, what mountains tell is a very small portion of the information we want about the great air sea, at the bottom of which we live.

Man has sounded the utmost depths of the ocean, but sounding the air is a far more difficult problem. We shall probably never know for certain how deep the atmosphere is. A few years ago forty miles was supposed to be its limit. At present it is fairly certain that there is some air as much as 500 miles from the earth's surface. This information has been gained by

WATCHING METEORS.

Since it is impossible for man to sustain life at a height of more than six and a half miles above the earth, weather experts have taken to the use of small trial balloons, which carry no passenger, but several self-registering instruments, by means of which the temperature, pressure, and amount of moisture in the air are automatically recorded. Up till quite recently these balloons were made of silk, and cost \$125 each. Now, however, it has been found that varnished paper does equally well. Small balloons of paper cost only 112.50, just one-tenth of the expense of the silk.

One of these trial balloons, sent up recently by M. de Bort, director of the Trappes Observatory, reached the amazing height above the earth of 45,000 feet, and its thermometer was found to register a cold of 103 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, which is about 30 degrees below the extreme of Polar winter weather.

More than \$2,000 was the price paid for a small trial balloon recently purchased by the French Meteorological Department, for the purpose of testing the weather of the Sahara. As the trip is expected to last four or five days, the instruments are all fitted with elaborate clockwork machinery to operate them for five days. Also a camera is carried, with a long strip of film. It is so arranged that an exposure will be made once

ONCE EVERY QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

Leakage of gas is to be balanced by water ballast. A ball hangs below the car, and whenever it touches ground a valve is opened, and a certain amount of water released.

Among the many curious facts discovered by the use of balloons is the point that at a certain height the temperature no longer falls, but remains constant—or, indeed, sometimes rises. The point of greatest cold is, in winter, about 30,000

MAKING OVER.

man who understands how up and refashion her hats is often as well dressed who spend a lot of money clothing. Time, skill and are all needed, but then does prove so pleasing the of these requisites is often.

A few hints which may on her economical way. Others may be washed in and soap. Rinse thor- to get the soap out and quills with a nail brush. Others may be treated in way. After rinsing them through a warm solution acid. Then they should be in a plain starch. The fib- be curled with a warm on. Steam the fibers be- ng. Wings and fancy feay be cleaned with benzine dry rubbed with magnesia. ribbons and pieces of silk ashed in soft water, using e soap. Wash gently and l. Roll in a towel and rly dry iron under tissue not wring, but squeeze the ut by running through a with a towel, or squeeze tween the palms of the

in be well cleaned in gaso- e most important thing to is that the article to be ust be entirely submerged gasoline. Many girls make ke of not using a sufficient and the result is far from ry. It is always well to ind the fact that gasoline ne are inflammable liquids d not be used near a fire

Ton may be made as good Make a lather of good p, which should be allowed until nearly cold. Put the it and let it stand awhile. ke it gently around in the ssing it between the fin- it not rubbing it. Then out in clear water, chang- aths until there is no trace ss in the water. Fill a full of water, drop in a pure gum arabic, and let solve. Add to it a few white vinegar and dip in n. Don't squeeze or wring it lay it between very soft slin and gently pat it with Have an iron moderately on the fabric on the wrong tissue paper between it ron.

NG THE LITTLE ONES.

as the up-to-date baby is e of a thing, yes, even un- is second summer, he is fed l rules on the most scien- ns. But after that a good thers seem to think it is to let him eat anything. it is not until this baby e a schoolboy (or perchance is a girl) that there is any he hasn't been having the of material for bulking house — the house in which spend all his days, and l prove a shelter or a bur- ars to come. signals of disorder may be ual creeping on of weak- retfulness and dullness, and e's way of telling that a has been made somewhere; it it is right in the mat- t.

are not so very different mals. They have their na- tincts about eating. Some- heir appetites may seem easonable. Perhaps they

would see. Mr. Labouchee lately gave a readable pen picture of the powerful Nicholas in the pages of the London Truth. "Truth about the Czar," we might expect the heading to read, but is the informa- tion true? Is it founded on the in- timate observations of the writer, or is it a rehash of second-hand and third-hand rumors? One can only read and judge for himsefnngthhhh read, and judge for himself.

The present Czar's father, Alexan- der III., was a dull man, says "Labby." He was a sort of rever- sion to the peasant type, with a powerful physique and a common- place mind. Suspicious of his intel- lectual superiors, he feared the ef- fects of original thinkers on the minds of his children, whose tute- lage, accordingly, was left to well- informed hacks. So the present Czar and his brother became "good, honest, painstaking little bodies, free from hurtful pride and not with- out shrewdness, but lacking in strong cerebation and, as they ad- vanced in years, in the sort of men- tality that grasps a subject."

The New York Commercial Adver- tiser sums up Labouchere's view thus: "The Czar, then, according to this view of him, is a person of the very best intentions, painfully conscious, kindly and sensible, but without the force and penetration necessary to carry out great plans to a triumphant issue. It is a say- ing of those who know him, that if by prayer he could persuade Heaven to rain down cabbage-soup upon his poorer subje ts he would spend his whole time upon his knees. But they also declare that he is extreme- ly vacillating, changing his opinions in accordance with the views of the last person with whom he talks.

"With such traits as these, the Czar's relation to his own govern- ment can hardly be that of a force- ful, all-compelling power. Routine in the end prevails, and Mr. La- bouchere rather acutely says that very possibly national salvation may be in this inertia, which allows things to take their own course and to develop according to the logic of events. The editor of Truth de- scribes the Czar, on the domestic side, as extremely amiable, and as having a passion for match-making. He is reported to have said once to the French Ambassador that his chief objection to a Republic was the fact that it never had any mar- riageable princesses to dispose of. To his mind, the best way to pre- vent a war or to end one was by a marriage, and handsome, well-dow- ed and charming princesses were an immense aid to the peaceful con- duct of diplomacy."

A WHISTLING BABY.

The village of Allberg, Germany, boasts of a boy, only four months old, who whistles a variety of tunes learnt from his father during the latter's endeavor to lull him to sleep. The boy not only whistles, but possesses a voice of wonderful power, and is looked upon as a mu- sical prodigy.

A POSER.

"You are my ideal," he said, earn- estly; "the only girl I ever loved, the only girl I ever could love. No other could possibly fill the void in my heart."

"And if you never had met me, George," she asked, anxiously, "would you never have cared for any girl at all?"

Cheerful Widow — "Why so dis- mal?" Future Husband — "I am afraid our wedding trip will take all the cash I've saved up." "What of it? A wedding trip only hap- pens once in five or six years."

to crust its nutty-mrown color. A- trine, which is a kind of gum, also gives to crust its pleasant flavor.

ORDINARY BREAD

is raised by yeast. The fermenta- tion thus set up turns part of the starch in the flour into sugar, and then converts some of this sugar in- to carbonic acid gas and alcohol. The process is of precisely the same nature as that to which wines and bees are subjected; but the alcohol formed in dough is driven off by the heat of the oven.

Most people imagine that salt is used simply to make bread more palatable. But it also performs an- other duty. It makes the dough rise more freely. If, however, too much salt be used, it retards fermentation, and makes the bread "sad." New flour requires more salt than old.

Wheat injured by wet weather dur- ing harvest may be much improved by kiln-drying. But wheat that has sprouted in the field before threshing can never make good flour. Nor is it any use to attempt to make good bread from it by increasing the quan- tity of yeast. The only result is to make the bread bitter. When only bad flour can be obtained, it is bet- ter to help it out with potatoes or rice. Five pounds of potatoes, steamed, till mealy, and ? put through a coarse sieve, can be mix- ed with half a bushel of such flour, and will greatly improve it.

NEW YORK 250 YEARS OLD.

New York is shortly to celebrate its 250th municipal birthday. In 1653 its population was 1,120; in 1800, 60,000; in 1903, 3,600,000. In 1653 there were only a few poor roads on the islands; to-day there are 430 miles of streets, of which 365 miles are paved. In 1653 there were three taverns; to-day its drink- ing saloons number tens of thou- sands.

COW V. DANCING BEAR.

In a German village an amusing encounter was recently witnessed be- tween an infuriated cow and a dan- cing bear. The cow was coming home from market. She broke loose, and, tail in air, galloped down the street. Here the bear was dancing. Its master fled. Bruin stood up to this cow with a crumpled horn. But the cow soon got the best of it, and the bear escaped up a tree.

WATER VALUABLE IN VENICE.

In Venice water is somewhat of a luxury, as the inhabitants have to depend upon the rains, and there is no company for supplying the city. The water for drinking and domestic uses is collected in subterranean re- servoirs, where it is said to be fil- tered. It is doled out at the public wells, which are opened one hour daily for that purpose, and they are carefully locked up.

A LITTLE MISTAKE.

A gentleman of color presented himself recently at a London hos- pital, but as he knew no English and spoke no language which was known at the institution, he was ex- amined by the doctors, given a bath, had his hair cut, and put carefully to bed. Next day it ap- peared that he was a friend of one of the patients in the hospital and had called to see how he was get- ting on!

"Ah, Sam, so you've been in trouble, eh?" "Yes, Jem." "Well, cheer up, man! Adversity tries us and shows up our better qualities." "Ah, but adversity didn't try me; it was a solemn old judge, and he showed up my worst qualities."

Leakage of gas is to be balanced by water ballast. A ball hangs below the car, and whenever it touches ground a valve is opened, and a cer- tain amount of water released.

Among the many curious facts dis- covered by the use of balloons is the point that at a certain height the temperature no longer falls, but re- mains constant—or, indeed, some- times rises. The point of greatest cold is, in winter, about 30,000 feet; in summer, about 38,000 feet. At and above this height it appears that violent winds are quite un- known. The air currents flow on steadily and quietly.

Balloons being expensive and very unreliable, as it is impossible to construct a gas envelope that will not leak, the latest invention for probing the air is the box-kite. The American meteorologists rely almost entirely upon kite observations. Pro- fessor W. L. Moore began in 1898 the most complete survey of the upper air ever undertaken. A num- ber of different stations were equip- ped with kites, and self-recording in- struments were sent up every day when possible.

The Blue Hill Observatory has the biggest kite. It contains 70 square feet of surface, and its pull in a breeze is fully 100 pounds. No man could manage it, so a steam wind- lass is used, which unreels and reels in against the steel wire which holds the kite. This wire is no thicker than a pin, but will stand

A STRAIN OF 300 POUNDS.

The meteorograph which these kites carry contains no fewer than five self-registering instruments, yet weighs only two pounds. It is chiefly made of aluminum. When it is wished to attain great heights, a team of kites is used. By using three on the same wire, a height of 12,000 feet has been reached fre- quently; and once 15,000 feet, or more than three miles above sea- level, was attained.

Many points of great interest have been discovered by kites. The Blue Hill kite, when the sea breeze is blowing, ascends 1,200 feet, and then invariably changes its direc- tion. Above that height a contrary cur- rent is blowing.

Everyone has noticed the little fluffy cumulus clouds which fly up readily across a summer sky. These, it has been discovered, exercise al- ways a strong upward pull. When a kite approaches a cloud of this sort, it makes a tremendous jump up- wards. Temperature readings se- cured by kites prove to us that the layers of hot air during the great heats of summer are usually no more than 500 feet thick — that is, on the hottest day an ascent of 500 feet only would place one in a com- fortable temperature. The layer of chilled air which causes a frost in winter, is usually far thicker; yet on several occasions a thermometer sent up when the ground was covered with snow and ice has recorded a temperature 10 degrees to 15 de- grees above freezing point at a height of 2,000 feet. — London An- swers.

INNOVATION OF PEKIN.

Some foreign clothing has been taken into the Palace at Peking for the Emperor and Empress Dowager to try on, so that they may come to some decision regarding its introduc- tion in official circles. Should the Emperor and Empress Dowager sanction the wearing of foreign cos- tumes by the Court an unpreced- ented departure will have been taken. In no way is the conservatism of the Chinese shown more strongly than by their adherence to their national dress, even when living in western countries.

THINGS WORTH HAVING

The Acquirement of Which Means Cost and Effort.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Proverbs xiv, 9, "Fools make a mock at sin."

There are times when hints and delicate phraseology are inadequate for useful purpose, and when the kindest and wisest course is to use plain, outspoken characterization shot forth on arrows of denunciation and exhortation. So in my text Solomon says plainly that the man who mocks at sin is a fool. When the human body is slowly but surely being eaten up by a cancer, it is time to use the surgeon's knife. The gangrened limb needs amputation, not balms or plasters or poultices or fragrant ointments. And when men and women with wide open eyes deliberately place themselves in a position where they may inhale the fetid atmosphere, reeking with the deadly germs of that contagious and fatal plague called sin, it is high time that some one should be bold enough to stigmatize them by an appropriate name. They are not misguided children who are merely lost in the crooked byways of life's journey. They can see the evil results of sin everywhere they go if they will only look as they are capable of looking. They are not mental weaklings who have been confined behind the iron bars of a lunatic asylum. They can think, and clearly think, if they will and do what they ought to do. Such men and women are displaying suicidal folly, and the only appropriate name for them is that which Solomon applies to them: they are fools. Going to destruction by their own choice and volition, mocking at victims who have already been destroyed, heedless of the fate impending over their own heads, they are as foolish as would be a sea captain who in midocean and in the grip of a hurricane broke his rudder chains, threw his chart overboard and smashed his compass.

WHY MOCKERS ARE FOOLS.

Evil temptations invariably are introduced to their victim in a seemingly harmless way. They seek your companionship at first as friends, and not as enemies. They do not approach you glaring and convulsively working their claws and leap at you, as the man eating monster might try to get at your throat when in all his fury he is caged in the zoological gardens of Calcutta. But temptations come to you at first with the soft fur and the purring salutation of the little kitten which might nestle in your lap. They come insidiously, as the cholera germs might reach you wrapped in the beautiful garment which is sent to you from far-off India. They come with all the fragrance of the poisonous leaf which brings death to every creature that touches it. Dr. Cuyler once gave a wonderful description of one of the

bridge across the river Seine broke under the feet of the multitudes merely because one of the iron links snapped. Poor is the general who would not be vigilant about the weakest part of his fortifications. It was after the famous mine was exploded under the earthworks of Petersburg that the Federal troops were able to drive back Robert E. Lee's forces into Richmond. And can it be that with all your brain and force and past experience you do not realize there is some helplessness, some weakness, in your nature? Have you never been tempted in the past and overthrown? Can you not realize that you may be tempted again in the future and overthrown in the same way?

Solomon well said that when a man with his moral weaknesses scoffs at sin he is a fool. I heard the reformed John Gough, after he had been forty years a teetotaler, say: "Rather than eat a piece of mince pie flavored with brandy I would cut off my right arm. I would no more touch it, knowing my physical and moral weakness for drink, than I would be willing to touch a lighted match to a keg of gunpowder." It is sometimes more manly to run from sin than it is to fight sin. God gave us two feet as well as two fists. That means there are certain times when we should flee from temptation; that we should never allow ourselves to be placed in a position where we may be tempted. Temptation always fendishly strikes its victim at his weakest point. Therefore "let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

EVIL INDULGENCES.

The gradual dulling or the paralyzing of the moral sensibilities by the touch of sin may be seen in the life of a country boy who has come to live in our large cities. When that young man left home, he was as pure as his sister or his mother. He had a delicate, spiritual touch. He could distinguish right from wrong as readily as a trained artist's eye can tell the harmony of colors or a musician's ear can be shocked at the slightest discord. But after awhile that young man allows himself to be led into questionable enjoyments. When he first saw enchanting sin, a fiery blush mantled his cheek. But after awhile his perceptions are dulled; evil is no longer repulsive to him; he begins to believe that the theatre may have a beneficial influence. He can argue for it with a clear eye and a steady heartbeat. After awhile he can go and with absolutely no qualms or upbraidings of conscience can sit and listen to the vilest of talks which are being uttered upon the stage; sit there with a young girl by his side who is no more ashamed of what she sees and hears than is her masculine escort. The fact that the young man is able to argue with you and that he sees no wrong in watching a sinful play proves beyond a doubt that he has cirrhosis of the soul, a hardening of the moral sensibilities, an inability to spiritually distinguish right from wrong. What color blindness is to

by his power will keep you in the future? Who is he? The Unchanging Rock, the Lily of the Valley, the Bright and Morning Star, the One who is altogether lovely, the One who is now standing by your side. Will you receive him? Will you not let Christ come into your heart?

Ye mockers at sin, I would plead with you also. Come to the fountain of which if one drink he shall never thirst again. I would plead as I have never pleaded before. Why? Because I know that under your sneers and laughter you have a breaking heart. I know that you are at heart weary of your sin of your sin and dread its punishment. Come, then, and let Christ save you. Do not be kept back by the thought that you are too bad to be saved. You are invited and Christ assures you that none that come to him shall be cast out. I tell you this invitation is for all. Yes, it is for all. It is for you just as it was for that poor drunken loafer who crawled up to the altar in Pittsburgh many years ago. "What is the good of trying to save him?" some men said to Francis Murphy. "No good," answered Murphy, "for me to try to save him, but it is good to let God try." And God did save. He put his divine, loving, forgiving arm about Captain Barbour and the mocker at sin became a redeemed child in the King's palace. Oh, my sinful, sorrowing friends, will you cease to follow sin? Will you here and now surrender your life, your broken life, into the hands of the Divine Master? Then, at that glad moment, all the celestial chimes will ring out the tidings that an immortal is born again!

NEW MOTH PREVENTIVES.

BUT OLD PREPARATIONS ARE STILL USED.

A Dozen or More Powders, Pastes, Balls, etc., Are Now on the Market.

Several new preparations are out to help the housekeeper to solve the problem of safely putting away things for the summer. Both chemical and vegetable compounds are among them, and they have a better odor than and are said to be as effective against moths as the old familiar moth preventives.

A preparation composed of the finely shaved bark of an Oriental tree is pronounced a good moth-defier, and it has a tolerable aromatic odor. A compound of camphor mixed with the dried and powdered leaves of a spicy herb is another preventive that does not declare its business too loudly. A powder that has a resinous wholesome smell is still another alternative for people with sensitive olfactory nerves.

Mothproof bags, warranted infallible, are shown at the shops. They come in a variety of sizes, the biggest of which is wide mouthed and deep enough to accommodate a bulky overcoat or a cloth gown comfortably. Such a bag has a handle rod ready to attach to the wall, and closes tightly so as to exclude dust as effectually as moths.

MOTHPROOF BOXES

and hat boxes come in appropriate sizes. Mothproof paper which has been tarred or otherwise made impregnable is furnished in wide variety.

Some twelve or thirteen powders, pastes, balls, sticks, shavings, etc., are now listed as effective against moths, and some come in very mysterious looking earthen jars littered

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy of the Soil.

BUTTER-BLENDING

At the recent discussion co-operation of farmers, Chamber of Agriculture at England, the question of five creameries was introduced of the speakers recommended establishment of a depot for the butter from farmers, and it into one brand, and put upon the market. This industry had not received attention at the time of those who are concerned co-operative butter business. Danish system has succeeded English market to a large extent than the French system. It is co-operation pure and simple, butters being despatched as received from the farms, with French system, which is connected with the blending but confined almost to the pure farmers' butter in the market, grading it into quality blending the various lots, quality for despatch the same for the market. The French butter is much more than the Danish, and it is unsalted French brand which its own in the hotels and tables of the better class of who purchase for the London

THE DANISH SYSTEM

is that which is so widely in Ireland. The farmers their milk to the creamery each creamery is therefore produce a brand which is of one quality. Owing to skill, almost all factories use the same system; hence they butter which is character that system, and is more identical. It, therefore, is palate of the average Englishman, and consequently the requirements of the average trader. But so far as Englishers are concerned it is a question of profit. Will the cream the best for the farmer, or realize a larger profit by making own butter and sending mixing or blending house, that such an establishment worked by the farmers themselves acting in combination?

Practically speaking, all upon the skill of those who the farmers' butter. To make a fine brand of butter better by marketing it, but it is almost useless to form of business, inasmuch as, less than 5 per cent. who make butter make any to obtain

RETAIL CUSTOMERS

and to despatch their parcels to various parts of the country. Where 50 buttermaking farms side within a small district is essential to the success of the business that they should a good article; otherwise grading, the quality might be second or third, first quality altogether. Therefore, the large majority of produced the first brand, would probably prove the successful, for the reason that summer would obtain really better, which would in consequence a higher price than Danish other creamery butter, this necessity produced from pure

you at first with the soft purr and the purring salutation of the little kitten which might nestle in your lap. They come insidiously, as the cholera germs might reach you wrapped in the beautiful garment which is sent to you from far-off India. They come with all the fragrance of the poisonous leaf which brings death to every creature that touches it. Dr. Cuyler once gave a wonderful description of one of the poisonous trees, aptly called the Judas tree. He said that the blossoms of this tree are of a brilliant red. From far and near the fatal beauty of those flowers attracts the insects. Yet "every bee wandering in search of honey that alights upon the blossoms imbibes a fatal opiate and drops to the earth. Beneath this enticing tree the earth is strewn with the victims of its fatal fascination." That fatal plant is a vivid symbol of the way deadly sin first appeals to its victims. Sin in the beginning fascinates the eyes as with the brightest of floral colors. It fascinates the ear as with the sweetest of harmonies. It soothes the sense of touch as with the velvety softness of a tiger's paw, while beneath is concealed the sharp claw. It first woos its victim to pillow his head upon the lap of a beautiful Delilah, and while the sinner sleeps his lips are parted in a smile as he dreams the happiest of dreams.

HOW TEMPTATION COMES.

"Sin is a sweet poison," once wrote Anthony Burgess. "It tickleth while it stabbeth. The first thing it does is to bewitch, then to put out the eyes, then to take away the sense of feeling." It is when the temptation is concealed and hidden among attractive surroundings that it has its greatest danger. The mighty furred bruin of the Rocky mountains is not caught by the steel trap lying unconcealed in the opened pathway. He shambles along, sniffs it, pushes it aside with his paw, moves round it or leaps over it, but when that trap is concealed under the green grass, a short distance from the tempting meat then the mountain bear has need to fear. No sooner is the great paw placed upon that harmless looking covering than the steel teeth of that trap spring shut. The massive limb is held in a vise, and the great beast is as helpless as the murderer about to be executed in the prison yard. The wild turkey will not stoop down of his own accord and enter the small aperture of the fatal trap, but after the hunter has scattered along the forest path the many grains of corn this wild fowl will lower his head and eat and eat until he is confined within the wire screens from which he will be taken out to his death. My brother and sister, are you among those whom King Solomon designates as fools? Do you mock at sin merely because it comes around in a harmless way? The mere fact that the highwayman crouches behind the rock makes his sudden attack the more dangerous; the mere fact that the quicksands look to the unpracticed eye as strong as the rock under your feet makes their invitations to step upon them the more fatal.

STRIKES THE WEAKEST POINT.

Evil temptations always assail their victims at their weakest points. Is there any man foolish enough to think that his character is so perfectly formed that there is no weak point in his moral armor? A constructor who would not try to strengthen his sagging girder is a criminal. A wife who would not strengthen her weak years ago a great

vilest of talks which are being uttered upon the stage; sit there with a young girl by his side who is no more ashamed of what she sees and hears than is her masculine escort. The fact that the young man is able to argue with you and that he sees no wrong in watching a sinful play proves beyond a doubt that he has cirrhosis of the soul, a hardening of the moral sensibilities, an inability to spiritually distinguish right from wrong. What color blindness is to the locomotive engineer who is unable to distinguish warning signals alongside the railroad track spiritual color blindness is to the sinful soul. After awhile by the touch of sin the sinner loses his capacity to distinguish right from wrong and, like the eyeless ground mole, is unable to tell the brightness of midnoon from the darkness of midnight.

FIRST STEPS.

The first steps to moral destruction may wind through a garden, but that floral pathway soon changes into the hilly road covered with jagged rocks and running by the side of the yawning precipices. The baubles of gold are soon changed into the handcuffs of steel. The merry-makers will soon hear the echoes of their laughter in the shrieks of the doomed and the lost. There is no permanent happiness in sin. Mark that, my brother — no real happiness in sin!

Tell me, O drunkard, that you are happy? No, no! Any one who has heard John B. Gough describe the miseries of his past life knows that no drunkard is happy. Tell me that the libertine is happy when by his crimes he lost the respect of all good men and women? Tell me that the gambler is happy? No, no! When he sat at the gambling table, he not only lost his honor, but his home, his business, his all. He cannot even buy a pair of shoes for his feet or a coat for his back. Thomas Guthrie once described the cup of sin as a beautiful chalice filled with wine, but at the bottom of the cup lay coiled a serpent. And so after we have sipped for a little while the cup of pleasure, then the evil serpent will appear and sting us and bite us as we put the chalice to our lips. Let no man consent to be a mocking fool by supposing that an evil life ever brings happiness this side of the grave.

But how much more awful must be the evil results of sin on the other side of the grave! Can a tiger change his striped fur? Can a wolf have his hair bleached into the white wool of a lamb? Can a man born in sin, reared in sin and living in sin and dying in sin be emancipated from sin merely because his body sleeps for a little while in the tomb? Oh, no! The soul that sinneth is the soul that must suffer the results of its sins unless Christ forgives those sins and washes them clean in the blood of the Lamb. And whenever there is sin, whether in this world or the next, there is agony. I do not care whether you call the place of eternal punishment a "lake of fire and brimstone," a great, heaving, molten sea of burning lava, a dungeon or the haunting caverns of memory. The sinner dyed, unrepentant must suffer and suffer and suffer forever. The Bible declares it. We must believe it.

SUICIDAL FOLLY.

My brothers and sisters, who have heretofore been mocking at sin as I have been painting for you a picture, with the dark background of warning, will you not let me paint in the bright foreground a sweet, divine love? Will you not let me describe for you the Christ who is ready to stand between you and all future temptation, the Christ who will not only forgive the past, but

as eternally as moths.

MOTHPROOF BOXES

and hat boxes come in appropriate sizes. Mothproof paper which has been tarred or otherwise made impregnable is furnished in wide variety.

Some twelve or thirteen powders, pastes, balls, sticks, shavings, etc., are now listed as effective against moths, and some come in very mysterious looking earthen jars littered over with foreign words — some in bottles, others in ordinary cans, but all bearing certificates of proved worth. Besides these there are the flowers of lavender and the dried blossoms of a native hedge plant of the immortelle family whose pungent, woody odor suggests merit.

Camphor and cedar chests are in great demand and are one department of household furnishings which, with all the modern improvements in manufacture, do not lessen in price. A good many made to order are provided with trays and compartments like a trunk.

Others are made in the form of regular wardrobe-closets. These are a convenient luxury and spare the systematic packing and overhauling involved every time a cedar chest is gone into. Formerly only householders with big establishments procured cedar chests, but since the average person's wardrobe has increased in cost and value, many medium-sized chests are bought.

A number of the newer private houses have a cedar or camphor lined storeroom built in one or more of the upper chambers. Others have cedar-lined closets included in the architect's plans just as refrigerating arrangements are allowed for. The cedar-lined rooms and closets are costly.

One experienced housekeeper depends largely upon tanzey as a moth preventive, asserting that with proper care in the matter of cleansing and brushing the goods before putting them away a liberal sprinkling of tanzey leaves

ANSWERS EVERY PURPOSE.

The preliminary treatment of garments, carriage robes, etc., before storing is half the battle as to successful preservation. When there is neither dust nor grease spots in the fabric, there is no chance of moth germs harboring there, and the moth powders used prevent future inroads. Linen bags are the best medium for incasing goods.

It is advised in packing bridal dresses or ball gowns of expensive silk and lace, cakes of pure white wax be interspersed here and there in the boxes to prevent the fabrics from turning yellow. Heavy blue wrapping paper for an outer casing will also help in this regard, but the wax is most efficacious. At the end of a year or so the wax will be found to have turned yellow, but the silk or satin so protected will show not a tinge of time's mellowness.

Magnesia sprinkled in the folds of a lace gown or wrap when it is packed away has the effect of preserving its whiteness. The magnesia also takes up any oily spots that may be on the lace. It is easily shaken out afterward and does no damage to the most delicate handiwork. Rolls of tissue paper put between the folds of a fine silken garment when stored away will prevent the silk from splitting.

Old-time Southern housekeepers who pride themselves on efficient care in putting away woollen things, habitually use leaf tobacco as a moth preventive. They secure the tobacco when dried naturally, just taken from the stalk before it goes to the manufactory, and strew leaves, stalks and all, in their chests. The tobacco proves a faithful guardian and the odor it imparts is the reverse of unpleasant.

fining, the quality might grade to second or third, first quality altogether. Therefore, the large majority produced the first brand would probably prove the ces-ful, for the reason the sumer would obtain really ter, which would in conse alize a higher price than I other creamery butter, this cessity produced from cream- for keeping French blended butter will long, nor is it intended to reaches London as quickly be the case if it were made berland; but it is quite with Danish and Australia we contend that fine, mild, or very slightly salted but always realize a better pri is that better price which obtained if the blendir could be conducted by far all produce a fine article.

CROSSBRED WHEAT

In productiveness, one crosses named Preston the lead, writes Prof. Will ders. This is a cross of Fife with the Russian variety. Ladoga is a week ripening than Red Fife. I about four days earlier. test of six years it has average crop, taking the the trials made on all t mental farms, of 33 bushel per acre, whereas the grown under like conditi given during the same? per erage of 32 bushels 30 lbs ference in favor of the cross of one bushel 28 lbs. per acre, a cross of Red Fife wi has given still larger crops has been under trial years, while Preston a list of eight years. Ma of the crossbred sorts made excellent records.

Some very interesting have been recently original central experimental farm wa by fertilizing the Red pollen of the Polonian whe cum polonium). This cro feated in the spring of 190 a kernel so fertilized in a Red Fife a plant was produ contrary to the usual c produced heads and kernels like Red Fife. The seed plant, sown in 1902, sprout and gave a number of diffe of heads, scarcely any two alike. The Polonian whee very large kernel and the making this cross was to produce a good cropping w a kernel much larger than dinary grain.

ADVANTAGES OF WILLOWS

On many a farm a stream seen tearing out of the go one field and leaving rocks and pebbles in another as changes its course.

A row of willows would this in a great measure roots are very fibrous and soil in a network as stream's inroads. They grow naturally along stream and hold them to their course.

Willows readily grow in any soil, no matter what it may be, if planted in wet soil absorb a great deal of moisture and are good to plant in marshes that cannot be drained, or in places on the farm.

Being easy to plant, quickly and having a fine appearance they add beauty as well as usefulness to the farm.

DIFFERENCE IN MILK

A cow made to make

OR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

BUTTER-BLENDING.

he recent discussion upon the ration of farmers, at the er of Agriculture at Carlisle, d, the question of co-operaeameries was introduced. One speakers recommended the esment of a depot for receiving tter from farmers, converting o one brand, and placing it he market. This industry has eived attention at the hands e who are concerned in the ative butter business. The system has succeeded in the h market to a larger extent he French system. The former peration pure and simple, the e being despatched as they are d from the farms, whereas the system, which is chiefly con-with the blending business, is d almost to the purchase of s' butter in the market engrading it into quality, and g the various lots of each r for despatch the same day e market. The French blen-er is much more palatable he Danish, and it is the mild e Danish brand which holds n in the hotels and on the ta-the better class of consumers urchase for the London trade.

THE DANISH SYSTEM

which is so widely practiced eland. The farmers deliver ilk to the creameries, and eamery is therefore able to e a brand which is invariably quality. Owing to modern almost all factories work on e system; hence they produce which is characteristic of system, and is more or less al. It, therefore, suits the of the average English con-and consequently meets the ements of the average British. But so far as English farm-e concerned it is a question of oft. Will the creameries do st for the farmer, or will he a larger profit by making his butter and sending it into a ; or blending house, assuming uch an establishment were l by the farmers themselves in combination?

tically speaking, all depends the skill of those who make farmers' butter. Those who a fine brand of butter can do by marketing it themselves; is almost useless to urge this f business, inasmuch as, per-less than 5 per cent. of those ake butter make any attempt

RETAIL CUSTOMERS,

despatch their parcels weekly ous parts of the country. 50 buttermaking farmers' re-ithin a small district it is es-to the success of the blend-ssness that they should make l article; otherwise, after g, the quality might be con-o second or third, omitting uality altogether. If, there-e large majority of makers ed the first brand, blending probably prove the most suc-, for the reason that the con-ould obtain really fresh buth-ich would in consequence e higher price than Danish and eamery butter, this being e-produced from pasteurized

greatly in milk yield when left to a rough, unskilled milker. This is generally known, and the practice is common to let the boys learn to milk by practicing with cows which the owner is ready to dry up. But the definite cash value of quick, definite clean work is scarcely realized. At one of the Western experiment farms, where one of the mer was an especially skilled milker, a record was kept of the average difference in product, as compared with the other men, and it was found that he was worth nearly \$10 more, on account of the extra milk which he obtained. The milk was also richer, owing to his care in getting all the rich strippings.

HIS LAST HOME COMING.

DREARY SCENE AT SIR HECTOR MACDONALD'S FUNERAL.

Neil Munro, the Well-Known Author, Comments on Lack of Ceremony.

Four years ago, when Hector Macdonald came home to Scotland from the victories of the East, his presence roused his fellow-countrymen to a rapture that to-day seems incredible, wrote Neil Munro, the well-known author of "John Splendid," to the London Daily Mail.

For them at that hour he was the latest personification of old Celtic chivalry, bringing new glory to the tartan. We felt he was the man who, given the opportunity, would yet again make history with the corps that fought with Colin Campbell. His progress through his native country was made a festival; swords of honor and those more dubious tokens of good will, the public banquet and the Burgess ticket, hampered his advance from one rapturous and cheering town to another; his name was spoken with affection in the glens and the story of his brilliant career aroused in Scottish youths a livelier interest in the army.

COLD MARCH SUN.

The mortal part of Hector Macdonald returned to Scotland to a vastly different reception. He came from Omdurman in May, when even the windy north was bland and flowery. Now Edinburgh received him in a brief blink of cold March sunshine between two storms of rain and sleet. No hero in all our modern history came home to his grave in Scotland with a shabbier lack of ceremony.

His coffin passed at dawn along dreary, deserted thoroughfares, under the frown of the grey, commanding citadel; past the shuttered warehouses of Princes street and the sleeping terraces of houses where the unconscious citizens did not even dream that Macdonald was going to his final rest in their neighborhood. The scavenger stopped his work for a moment, astonished at the sight of a funeral in Edinburgh at six o'clock in the morning. Passing workmen stood incredulous on the pavement when they heard the name.

KEPT A PROFOUND SECRET.

It was no wonder they were dubious, for the greatest pains were taken to keep from the knowledge of Edinburgh the fact that Macdonald was to be buried there. We had been sure it would be elsewhere. He would find his sepulchre in the capital of the Highlands, perhaps, or, more appropriately still, on that grey peninsula between the northern firths, where he was born. All the Highlands' sentiment would have approved his burial there, even if the ceremonies usually associated with a soldier's obsequies were whol-

FREEDOM IN INDIA.

The Native Is the Freest Man on Earth.

We wonder if it would be possible and beneficial to try in Russia another experiment which has never been tried on the continent, but which in India has succeeded to a marvellous extent. This is—letting the people alone. A native of India, though he does not make his own laws or settles his own taxes, is in one way the freest of mankind. He can go where he likes, build any house he likes, and, subject to provisions of the Criminal Code, live precisely as he likes. Nobody interferes with his creed, even if it is an immoral one, unless, indeed, it involves murder; and he takes out no license for any business unconnected with liquor or opium. If he grows rich nobody objects, and if he grows poor he is left, unless actually starving from a general famine, to his kinsfolk and his castemen. He must pay his taxes and he must abstain from crime, but those postulates granted, he need never from birth to death hold speech with an official. He can write what he likes so that it be not libel, preach what he likes—rank treason included if it is only not in the street—and be as insolent to all superiors as his hereditary courtesy will permit. He is, in fact, the freest man on earth in every sense but the democratic one, and for that reason, among others, is probably of all men the least disposed to insurrection. One does not see exactly why a Czar who insisted on granting that much liberty would impair his own autocracy, and certainly he would release the villager as well as the citizen from a host of minor oppressions, and within a short time gave a marvellous stimulus to associated enterprise. At present the Russian who wishes to do anything but plow has to conciliate officials at every step, is spied on if he grows well-to-do by his own doorkeeper, who is really a police agent, cannot travel without a permit, and if he is in business finds that to be out of favor with officials very often spells ruin. Personal liberty is in India found to be perfectly consistent with autocracy, and personal liberty in Russia would produce the extinction of a vast mass of human misery. It would, no doubt, reduce the position of the bureaucracy, each member of which is now a little god within his district or his sphere of action; but how would it injure, or even hamper, the central autocracy?

SOLDIER SUES GENERAL.

Action For False Arrest During the Boer War.

Ex-Sergeant-Major Edmondson, of the Imperial Yeomanry, is suing Major-General Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle and other officers for damages for alleged false imprisonment in South Africa during the late Boer war.

Prior to the Boer war the plaintiff had been for ten and a half years in the 21st Hussars, and had served four years abroad. He came into some money and obtained his discharge. On the outbreak of the Boer war he left his wife and children and volunteered for active service again. He joined the Middlesex Yeomanry, out of which the 35th Company of the Imperial Yeomanry was formed. He was at Senekal when orders were given to force a night march to Lilliefontein

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 10.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxiii, 12-22. Golden Text, Acts xxiii., 11.

12, 15. And when it was day certain of the Jews banded together and bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul.

More than forty thus bound themselves with this oath of execration (see margin), and they had a plan that the chief captain should be asked to bring him again before the council, that they might inquire more perfectly of some things, and then they would fall upon him and kill him. Whatever they might profess religiously, their conduct made it manifest that they were children of him of whom the Lord Jesus said, "He was a murderer from the beginning" (John vii, 44). "Whosoever doeth not righteousness is not of God, neither he that loveth not his brother" (1 John iii, 10). "The wicked plotteth against the just and gnasheth upon him with his teeth. The Lord shall laugh at him" (Ps. xxxvii, 12, 13). "The Lord bringeth the counsel of the heathen to naught. He maketh the devices of the people of none effect. The counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations" (Ps. xxxiii, 10, 11). We have the thoughts of His heart in verse 11, which, though not in the lesson, is in the portion assigned for study, and every teacher would do well to spend much, if not all, of the time for the lesson upon it. Note the Lord's visit to him in the castle. No prison walls or soldiers can keep him out. Note the words "The Lord stood by him" and compare II. Tim. iv, 17; Zech. iii, 5. Notice the Lord's "Be of good cheer" and look up similar words in the gospel and in the Acts and note also the Lord's purpose that Paul should testify of Him at Rome as he had at Jerusalem and see Jer. li, 29, with Isa. xiv, 24; liv, 17.

16, 17. And when Paul's sister's son heard of their lying in wait he went and entered into the castle and told Paul.

It will be a pleasure some day to get acquainted with Paul's sister, for we trust she is among the redeemed, as well as with the other members of his family and this nephew who here plays an important part and is sent by Paul to the chief captain with the tidings. Paul might have said: "There is no danger, my boy. Go home and tell your dear mother not to be troubled, for the Lord came to me last night and said that I should yet witness for Him in Rome." But Paul saw nothing inconsistent with faith in God and taking all possible precaution to keep out of the enemy's hands, and surely he was right.

18, 19. Paul the prisoner called me unto him and prayed me to bring this young man unto thee who hath something to say unto thee.

Thus said the centurion who brought the young man to the chief captain. The expression "Paul the prisoner" reminds us that Paul was many times a prisoner and in some of his letters spoke of himself as "the prisoner of Jesus Christ," "the prisoner of the Lord," "Paul the aged and now also a prisoner of Jesus Christ" (Eph. iii, 1; iv, 1; Phil. 9). In the list of his trials he says, "In stripes above measure, in prisons more fre-

the quality might be a second or third, omitting altogether. If, therefore, a large majority of makers the first brand, blending probably prove the most superior the reason that the could obtain really fresh butter would in consequence be higher price than Danish and samery butter, this being ne-produced from pasteurized for keeping purposes. Blended butter will not keep it is intended to keep. It London as quickly as would as if it were made in Cumberland but it is quite different ish and Australian. Hence nd that fine, mild, unsalted, slightly salted butter should calize a better price; and it better price which might be if the blending system conducted by farmers who ice a fine article.

ROSSBRED WHEATS.

ductiveness, one of the named Preston has taken writes Prof. William Saunhis is a cross of the Red h the Russian variety Laadoga is a week earlier in than Red Fife. Preston is ur days earlier. During a ix years it has given an crop, taking the results of s made on all the experiarms, of 33 bushels 58 lbs. whereas the Red Fife, nder like conditions, has ring the sam? peiod an av- 32 bushels 30 lbs., a dif- a favor of the crossbred sort shsel 28 lbs. per acre. La- ous of Red Fife with Gena, i still larger crops, but this under trial only three while Preston has had eight years. Many other ossbred sorts have also ellent records. Very interesting varieties n recently originated at the xperimental farm at Otta- rtilizing the Red Fife with the Polonian wheat (Triti- ionicum). This cross was ef- the spring of 1900. From so fertilized in a head of a plant was produced which, to the usual experience, heads and kernels quite un- Fife. The seed from this wn in 1902, sprouted much a number of different sorts scarcely any two of them he Polonian wheat has a e-kernel and the object in this cross was to try to a good cropping wheat with much larger than the or- rain.

NTAGES OF WILLOWS.

y a farm a stream may be ing out of the good soil of and leaving rocks, stones des in another as it slowly its course. of willows would prevent a great measure, as their very fibrous and hold the a network against the inroads. They sometimes aturally along streams and n to their course. readily grow from cut- matter what size they if planted in wet soil. They great deal of moisture, so to plant in marshy land not be drained, or in damp the farm. easy to plant, growing and having a fine appearance id beauty as well as being the farm.

ERENCE IN MILKERS.

made be made to shrink

taken to keep from the knowledge of Edinburgh the fact that Macdonald was to be buried there. We had been sure it would be elsewhere. He would find his sepulchre in the capital of the Highlands, perhaps, or, more appropriately still, on that grey peninsula between the northern firths, where he was born. All the Highlands' sentiment would have approved his burial there, even if the ceremonies usually associated with a soldier's obsequies were wholly lacking, but the destinies—whatever they represented—ruled it otherwise, and so Sir Hector, instead of lying in his own country, among his own people, rests in the Dean Cemetery of Edinburgh.

Not more than one hundred mourners met the body at the Waverley station. They were for the most part representatives of the Highland societies of London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, who had at the last moment been informed of its destination.

JUST WITHIN THE GATES.

An open hearse and less than a score of cabs composed the funeral cortege to the cemetery. It lies by the waters of Leith, over a bridge that spans a valley of such profundity that one looks from its parapets upon a tiny village underneath. The grave was ready just within the gates. Dean Cemetery, they tell me, is to be ranked as Edinburgh's best, and great men of the last half-century are buried there, but in this portion of it, at all events, there is an aspect of suburban commonplace, with no prospect of high encompassing walls.

To the civilian severity of the ceremony—so to call it—at the grave there was not a note of relief. No flag draped the coffin, not a single red coat disturbed the harmony of black and white. Three score of mourners clustered around the coffin, among them the widow of the dead soldier and her son—the most tragic and moving figure there—and Dr. Alexander Whyte, one of Edinburgh's most celebrated clergymen, read briefly from the Scriptures.

PIPES WERE SILENT.

Such sad last officers are seen in Dean Cemetery every other day, and the unprivileged idlers who were kept outside the gate and peered between its bars could see nothing to indicate that they were looking on the last rites of a soldier whose name so few years ago was sounding over Scotland. A bagpipe lament or the "Last Post" from a bugle would have redeemed the situation for the simple child of sentiment, but neither piper nor bugler was there, and we turned from the grave of Hector Macdonald with not a single circumstance in his burial to suggest that we left under these wreaths from his clansmen and countrymen the clay of a great Scots soldier.

Back in Princes street we found a city still in ignorance that it played so important a part in a terrible tragedy; the shopkeeper placidly taking down his shutters, the shopgirl briskly skipping to business, the milkboy cheerfully whistling, a lad at the Waverley eager to sell us daffodils.

A BIG HEART.

At Davenham, Northwich, England, a singular case was investigated by Mr. Coroner Yates. Harry Eaton, thirty-five, chemical laborer, was found dead in bed. The case being inexplicable, Dr. Haward made a post-mortem examination. He said the deceased's heart was the most extraordinary he had ever seen. It weighed 35½ ounces, instead of 10 ounces. The walls were two inches thick.

till I have been for ten and a half years in the 21st Hussars, and had served four years abroad. He came into some money and obtained his discharge. On the outbreak of the Boer war he left his wife and children and volunteered for active service again. He joined the Middlesex Yeomanry, out of which the 35th Company of the Imperial Yeomanry was formed. He was at Senekal when orders were given to force a night march to Lilliefontein and surprise the Boers. It turned out to be a Boer trap which the British force were led into by two Boer spies. A shell suddenly burst among the British, and the Dutch guides bolted. He collected twenty of the men and made the best of his way through the Boer fire, and eventually, with the loss of three men captured, arrived at Ventersburg, being harassed all the way by the Boers. The plaintiff immediately reported himself, and was placed under arrest by General Rundle, who was in command of the division.

It was found necessary to subpoena Lord Roberts, and the solicitors being unable to get near enough to the Field Marshal to effect a service Edmondson undertook the work himself. The field Marshal did not suspect the identity of the civil-spoken individual in plain clothes, who served him with a subpoena. Efforts have been made to prevent the necessity of Lord Roberts' appearance in court, but the interests of justice override even the convenience of so illustrious a field marshal.

DO NOT CHEW COFFEE.

"Coffee-chewing," says a doctor, "is a habit easily contracted, for the taste of the crisp roasted berries is not unpleasant, and the exhilaration, the stimulus, that the berries give is very marked. It is this exhilaration, I am convinced, that causes the habit to be formed, and that makes it a hard habit to break away from. Its effects are highly injurious. They are more injurious than the pernicious habit of tobacco-chewing. The coffee-chewing habit wrecks the nerves, it makes the skin sallow and it destroys the appetite. I have had occasion to treat a number of men for it. I always advise such men to break off by imperceptible degrees; to give three or four months to the task. Some succeed and some do not. Men who work in coffee plantations find it impossible to succeed."

TOLD IN FIGURES.

Andrew Carnegie's benefactions now aggregate \$67,212,923. Half the people living in New York move one or more times a year. Wisconsin has paid its state debt, which was but two and a half millions in full. The New York post office receives 3,500 letters a day which are known to be misdirected. The population of Ireland, which fifty years ago was over 8,000,000, is now less than 4,500,000. From Liverpool to Yokohama by the Trans-Canada route will be but 9,830 miles. By New York and San Francisco it is 12,098 miles. The range in weight of the jewels in watches is from one one hundred and fifty thousandth to one two hundredth and fifty-six thousandth of a pound. Of the 41,000,000 people in England more than half of them live on an income of less than \$12 a week, and the earnings of 7,000,000 of this number do not exceed \$6 a week for the family.

Thus said the centurion who brought the young man to the chief captain. The expression "Paul the prisoner" reminds us that Paul was many times a prisoner and in some of his letters spoke of himself as "the prisoner of Jesus Christ," "the prisoner of the Lord," "Paul the aged and now also a prisoner of Jesus Christ" (Eph iii, 1; iv, 1; Phi. 9). In the list of his trials he says, "In stripes above measure, in persons more frequent, in deaths oft," and yet he could say, "I take pleasure in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake" (II Cor. xi, 23; xii, 10). He knew that no suffering could be compared with the glory, and that all the suffering was working out a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory (Rom. viii, 18; II Cor. iv, 17).

20, 21. But do not thou yield unto them, for there lie in wait for him of them more than forty men which have bound themselves with an oath that they will neither eat nor drink till they have killed him.

We would like to know more of this young man who could thus advise the chief captain as well as state his facts so clearly, but eternity will give some astonishing sequels to unfinished Bible stories. Thinking of young men whom the Lord has used, we recall Samuel, David, Joseph and the lad whose loaves fed the 5,000, and like the latter, we would fain be as fully in the Lord's hands as were the loaves and fishes which he so fully gave up to Him who could so multiply them.

22. So the chief captain let the young man depart and charged him. See thou tell no man that thou hast showed these things to me.

That very night Paul is started off to Caesarea under the care of seventy horsemen, 400 soldiers accompanying him as far as Antipatris, and this chapter leaves him, humanly speaking, in the hands of Felix, the Roman governor, who said that he would hear him when his accusers were come. But he is in higher hands than those of man, even in the hands of Him who has all power in heaven and on earth, who doeth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay His hand or say unto Him, "What doest thou?" (Matt. xxviii, 18; Dan. iv, 35). He who shook the prison foundations at Philippi and opened all the doors and loosed every one's bands, who also sent an angel and brought forth Simon Peter when he was chained to two soldiers (Acts xvi, 26; xii, 6, 7), could with a word have delivered Paul from his present captors, but it was not in His plan. When we cannot understand why God sometimes delivers and sometimes allows the oppressors to continue to oppress, we must remember that "as for God, His way is perfect," and just hear Him say, "Be still and know that I am God. I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth" (Ps. xviii, 30; xli, 10).

THE DATE OF ADAM'S BIRTH.

With a view to ascertaining the exact date of Adam's birth, Dr. Lightfoot, a well-known scientific man, has spent much time during the last fifteen years. After making many calculations, he concludes that Adam was born on October 23, in the year 4004 B. C. The learned investigator has not yet been able to arrive at the exact date of Eve's birth, but it is said that he is now grappling with this problem, and is confident he will be able to solve it within the next few years.



COPYRIGHT, 1903

Comfort, Ease and Elegance,

Are three essentials to perfect Clothing. These are the things which are responsible for the custom tailor's existence and have helped us to build a reputation that is second to none.

Give us a sample order for your spring suit and learn the secret of our constantly increasing sales in our clothing department.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

J. L. BOYES.

Men and Boy's Departmental Store.

SEEDS FOR 1903

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever shown in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early.

is the best advice I can give you.

THOS. SYMINGTON

SEEDSMAN,

12tf

Napanee.

MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat grinding there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,

Wallpaper.....

Wise Shoe Buyers BUY HERE.

Straightforward business methods. **One Price.** It the lowest. Or your money back if you are not absolutely satisfied.

CHILD'S RED Boots, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 & 1.25.

Great values in Child's Tan Soles, 8's to 10's \$1.

Great values in Child's Tan Soles, 5's to 7's 75c.

Ladies' Low Shoes and Slippers 75c to \$3. Splendid variety.

Ladies' Lace Boots at \$1.25. Good value at \$1.50.

Men's Solid Working Boots 90c & \$1.25.

Men's Solid Working Boots \$1.50 & 2.00.

These last like hand made goods.

If you want Footwear or Trunks and Valises, look us up, and perhaps it may save you some money.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.



JOY & PERRY.

CURED HAMS.

We have the finest stock of Cured Hams in town. We cure them ourselves and therefore we know whereof we speak. We also carry a full stock of

BREAKFAST BACON.

JOY & PERRY.

Opposite Royal Hotel.

NEW PAINT SHOP

Does your Wagon or Buggy need painting. If it does you can get it done in first-class style, and at a satisfactory price at

Frank Dettlor's PAINT SHOP.

Connected with SAVAGE and BROWN'S Blacksmith Shop, on the Market Square.

15 1m



Wallace's Drug Store

The Leading Drug Store in Napanee.



Grand Trunk Railway Time

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East
8:33 a.m.	" 12:1
10:29 a.m.	" 12:1
1:15 p.m.	" 12:1
4:58 p.m.	" 12:1
9:0 p.m.	" 12:1

*Daily except Monday. *Daily, trains on Sat., Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. B. the station

Millinery, Millin

You will find something interest you if you call Millinery Parlors.

The Best Good

—AT—

Moderate Price

We are now receiving Goods from New York, week. Four cases of Real Wears just in to-day.

Call and get our price examine the quality of our before buying. You will money, if you do.

Mrs. Perry's Millinery

NAPANEE.

Yacht for Sale.

In first class condition complete rigging, anchor &c. apply to 13tf F. H. CARSON

Warm Weather Goods.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Gas Stoves, Gasoline Stoves, Lawn Hose at BOYLE & SON.

Don't Forget It.

Posters and small bills are out announcing the Canadian Order of Foresters' excursion to Picton on Victoria Day, May 25th. The Deseronto band will go from Napanee with the excursion, and an enjoyable trip will be the result.

Interesting Lectures.

The chart lectures delivered by Mr. R. McClintock, of Toronto, in the Gospel Hall, are growing in interest and attendance. Week nights, (except Saturdays) at 8 o'clock, and Sunday night at 7 o'clock Mr. McClintock has lectured on "The Two Roads", "The Second Coming of Christ", "The Two Resurrections", "The Judgment Seat of Christ", "The History and Doom of Satan". Other lectures will follow on "The Anti-Christ", "The Great Tribulation", "The Millennium", "The Great White Throne", etc. A hearty invitation extended to all.

Facts That Are Facts.

On account of our large and carefully selected stock of general hardware and building materials we believe we possess superior advantages for supplying the building trade of the town and surrounding country.

We can furnish at right prices, almost everything needed in this line,—lumber, sash, doors, blinds, cedar shingle, galvanized iron roofing, nails, cement, glass, oils, paints, etc.

No air furnaces, hot water and steam heating and sanitary plumbing a specialty. This, together with the services of the most painstaking and experienced plumber in this district, should make it very much to the interest of intending builders to deal with us.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

MADOLE & WILSON

Rural Deanery of Lennox and Addin-

Postponed Meeting.

The meeting of the Tennis Club postponed till Monday evening, 1 at 7.30 o'clock, in the Public rooms. A full attendance of all tend to play during the season is

Election of Officers.

At the regular meeting of the League of the Eastern Methodists held in the League rooms on evening last the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Miss Blanche Haw
1st Vice President—Mr. W. A
2nd Vice President—Miss Lulu
3rd Vice President—Mr. C. D.
4th Vice President—Mr. Cox.
Cor.-Sec.—Miss Edna French.
Rec. Sec.—Mr. B. M. Black.
Treasurer—Miss L. Pringle.
Pianist—Miss Luella Hall.
Assistant Pianist—Miss Jenn
Choir Leader—Mr. W. Rocket

James Fax is without doubt comic singer before the public. Mr. Fax will appear here W evening next, May 13th.

Base Ball.

The ball players have commenced Monday evening there was large turnout at the ball grounds of Mrs. McNeil's residence. The at present are not in very good there are two circus rings turned ly in the centre of the diamond have been leveled down and will when the ground will be in very for practice. All that is necessary for some energetic person to take form the traders' league. In t would be no difficulty as at l teams could be very easily i enter. Let some one suggest a meeting at the public libra

to can to the big and before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat gristing there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,

Wallpaper.....

S. W. Pringle invites his friends and the public to inspect his samples of up-to-date Wallpapers which he will sell at low prices.

Ingrains from 12 cents per Roll

and all other Papers, Borders and Ceilings equally cheap.

S. W. PRINGLE,

249 Centre Street.

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

OUR SODA FOUNTAIN

We have all the popular flavorings including the following which are a few of the choicest: Buffalo Punch, Fruitine, Ginger, Pan-American and Orangeade.

Our Bread is Second to None

and you can always depend on our Cakes being fresh and wholesome.

Our Stock of Confectionery

is the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

The Napanee Express

CARLETON WOODS,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1903.

The Napanee cheese board met for the first time this season on Friday afternoon last in the council chamber at 2 p.m. As there were not many in attendance, and as there was no evidence of very much cheese being offered for sale, the meeting adjourned for two weeks. The election of officers, etc., was also left over until the next meeting of the board.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.



Wallace's Drug Store

The Leading Drug Store in Napanee.

Don't be disappointed if you cannot get what you want from your Druggist

You Can Get it at WALLACE'S

EVERYTHING
FRESH and GOOD.

FOR
FRECKLES and SUNBURN
NOTHING EQUALS
WALLACE'S
VIOLET CREAM.

T. B. WALLACE,

The Prescription Druggist.

Fly Time.

Screen doors and windows keeps them out. We sell good ones. **BOYLE & SON.**

At Rikley's.

Ice Cream.
Ice Cream Sodas.
All flavours of summer drinks.
Quick Lunches.
Confectionery.
Fancy baking.

AT RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

Cricket Meeting.

A meeting of the Napanee Cricket Club was held last Friday night, at the Public Library. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Patrons—U. Wilson, M.P. and Thomas Carscallen, M.P.P.
Hon. President—Dr. Vrooman.
President—G. E. Maybee.
Vice-Pres.—U. M. Wilson.
Sec.-Treas.—Dr. Leonard.
Capt.—F. S. Richardson.
Executive Committee—C. F. Trimble, F. R. Maybee, E. Walters, H. Trimble, C. Walters, C. I. Maybee.
C. I. Maybee and Chas. Walters were appointed a special committee to look after the subscription list. Everything points to favourable season for cricketing and some good games may be looked forward to with outside clubs.

Headaches --and-- Eyestrain.

Many who for years have suffered intensely from chronic sick headaches, using drugs of all kinds without benefit, have found immediate and permanent relief by using our properly adjusted glasses. There is danger in delay. Come and have your eyes examined by

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

110 air furnaces, not water and steam heating and sanitary plumbing a specialty. This, together with the services of the most painstaking and experienced plumber in this district, should make it very much to the interest of intending builders to deal with us.

Satisfaction guaranteed.
MADOLE & WILSON

Rural Deanery of Lennox and Addington.

Following is the programme of the meeting of Rural deanery chapter and Sunday School Convention at Yarker, Wednesday, May 13th, 1903: Wednesday, May 13th (D.V.)—7.15 a.m., Holy Communion; 9.30—12, noon, Chapter Meeting; 2—5 p.m., Sunday school convention; 7.30 p.m.—Evensong and sermon by Rev. Rural Dean Dibb, Rector of Bath, in St. Anthony's church Thursday, May 14th—7.15, Holy Communion.

All the clergy are requested to attend and to bring their robes. All interested in Sunday schools are invited to attend, also lay delegates to synod. Those proposing to attend, both lay and clerical, will kindly send word as soon as possible to Mr. John Ewart, Yarker, in order that the ladies of Yarker may know how many to expect.

Notice to delegates and Sunday school teachers:—12.17 p.m. train leaves Napanee for Yarker; 5.35 p.m. train leaves Yarker for Napanee; 2.25 p.m. train leaves Tamworth for Yarker; 5.40 p.m. train leaves Yarker for Tamworth.

Hymenial at Strathcona

One of the prettiest weddings that has taken place in Strathcona, for some time occurred on April 29th, when Miss N. Gertrude Howell, daughter of John T. Howell, became the bride of Wm. Jas. Bowen, of Deseronto. The interesting ceremony took place at the home of the bride's father, on Church street, at 3.30 o'clock, in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Moore, Ph. B., of Newburgh, the couple standing under an arch of evergreens in the parlor. The house was tastefully decorated with evergreens. The bride, who was handsomely gowned in white organdie, was assisted by Miss Annie Detlor, of Bath, and Miss Jennie Bowen, of Deseronto, while Kenneth Bowen and Chas. Wagar, of Deseronto, performed a like service for the groom. We join with the large circle of friends of the happy couple in wishing them a happy and prosperous journey through life together. The bride received many beautiful and useful presents from guests who came from Deseronto, Lonsdale, Bath and Newburgh, of which the following were noticed among others: Mr. and Mrs. James Benn, bureau set; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Reid, five o'clock set; Jas. Detlor, pair towels; Chas. Wagar, jardiniere; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rook, parlor lamp; Wilson and Miss Mary Boyer, salt and pepper set; Mr. and Mrs. B. Rose, half dozen table napkins, and autograph sofa pillow; Miss Jennie Bowen, pair lace curtains; Miss Mabel Finley, linen table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Gib. Storms, jardiniere; Kenneth Bowen, linen table cloth; Miss Vera Madden, water set; Wm. and Miss A. Detlor, linen table cloth; Miss Ada Rook, tray cloth and tea pot; Mrs. Jas. S. Bowen, silver pickle cruet; Geo. Madden, table set; Miss Maud Fox, berry set; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yeomans, clock; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ferris, hand painted sofa pillow; Wm. Stoddard, fruit dish; Mr. and Mrs. Parker Boyer, bed spread; Miss Resa Wagar, fruit dish; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cummings, silver teaspoons and sugar shell.

Why spend so much money in doctoring for terrible headaches when glasses will relieve with much less expense. Come and try. No charge for testing.

A. F. CHINNECK,
At F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store.

A. S. Kimmerly is selling 27 and 30 lbs. sugar for \$1.00. Try our celebrated 25c. tea, good tea 2 lbs. for 25c. Bibby's Cream Equivalent, Oil Cake, Flax Seed, International Stock Food, Poultry Bone, Mica Grits in stock. 3 packages Life Chips, Quaker Oats or Tillsen's Oats 25c. 8 lbs. Sulphur 25c. Dr. Williams Pink Pills 40c. Timothy seed wanted.

there are two circus rings turn ly in the centre of the diamond have been leveled down and when the ground will be in ver for practice. All that is neces for some energetic person to ta form the traders' league. It would be no difficulty as at teams could be very easily enter. Let some one suggest meeting at the public lit representations from any club enter may meet and make th arrangements. We would sugg from the clerks from Madole employees, from the Gibbar Co., and from the combined printer's nine might also be or

The Plaza Barber Shop is fit modern conveniences for first. Our aim is to please our custo custom solicited at The Ph Shop, John st.

Talent Appreciated.

Speaking of the Chambers Madoc this week, the Review programme of exceptional merited in the Masonic Hall, evening by F. T. Chambers (F. T. Chambers, (contralto), Chambers (pianist) and Mr. (humorist). It seldom falls to the people in this village to h gramme carried out by high c but the programme on Mond will go down as one of the bee sented to the citizens of M. superb contralto voice of Mrs. was a splendid feature of the the different numbers in whic peared, and the dramatic grace her numbers were rendered w appreciated. Mr. Chambers h ful and resonant voice, well t capable of passing from the passionate to the soft and subd and easy transitions. In due Mrs. Chamber's voices blend harmony. Miss Agnes Chambe the piano both in accompan solo was admirable. Mr. Jas. appeared in costume, is no strai his numerous songs was heart and he responded in every case.

Genuine Castoria always bears th of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave h
When she was a Child, she cried f
When she became Miss, she clung
When she had Children, she gave th



If you buy from us you are t
get your moneys worth

Ready-to-Wear Cloth

Guaranteed to Fit—because t
made and stamped by the
Brand House.

A large line of Men's and
Straws in all the latest shapes.
A call will convince you th
stock is strictly up-to-date, a
prices correct.

One Price Clothing Hou
C. A. GRAHAM &



Railway Time Table.

5 a.m.	Going East,	*2.09 a.m.
9 a.m.	"	7.43 a.m.
3 p.m.	"	*12.17 p.m. noon
5 p.m.	"	*12.55 p.m. noon
8 p.m.	"	6.49 p.m.
1 p.m.	Monday, *Daily, All other	
Sundays excepted,	obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at	8-ly

ry, Millinery,

find something to
if you call at our
Parlors.

Best Goods
—AT—

rate Prices.

now receiving New
n New York, every
n cases of Ready-to-
t in to-day.
d get our prices and
e quality of our goods
ing. You will save
you do.

**erry's Millinery
Parlors,**
NAPANEE.

meeting.
of the Tennis Club has been
Monday evening, May 11th,
k, in the Public Library
attendance of all who in-
in the season is requested.

Officers.
ar meeting of the Epworth
Eastern Methodist church
League rooms on Monday
the following officers were
ensuing year:
Miss Blanche Hawley,
sident—Mr. W. A. Garrett.
sident—Miss Lulu McKim.
sident—Mr. C. D. Black.
sident—Mr. Cox.
Miss Edna French.
Mr. B. M. Black.
Miss L. Pringle.
ss Luella Hall.
ianist—Miss Jennie Carson.
r—Mr. W. Rockett.

is without doubt the best
before the public to day.
l appear here Wednesday
May 13th.

yere have commenced practic-
evening there was quite a
at the ball grounds just north
it's residence. The grounds
not in very good shape, as
circus rings turned up exact-
re of the diamond but these
led down and will be rolled,
and will be in very fair shape.
All that is necessary now is
get a person to take hold and
ders' league. In this there
difficulty as at least four
be very easily induced to
one one suggest a date for a
the public library when

Magnetic Healing.
I having poor health in general and my
boy, Leo, also, we called on Mrs. Haight,
magnetic healer, of Napanee, for treat-
ment, and I am satisfied Mrs. Haight can
help children as well as adults. Leo is
well and going to school, and I am much
improved in health.
Mrs. E. SCRIMSHAW, Gretna

—USE—

PRISM BRAND

PAINT

(One gallon covers 360 square feet,
two coats.)

The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.
Sole Agency for Napanee.

Wheels.
Mr. W. J. Normile proprietor of the
Napanee Bicycle works took a trip to
Toronto this week and while there pur-
chased a car-load of all the latest styles
of wheels for this season's trade.
F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.
There is nothing more enjoyable than a
first-class shave, and you are always sure
of getting it here, as we employ nothing
but first-class employees. Shop, first door
west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott,
21tf Proprietor.

PAINTS, PAINTS,

PAINTS,

J. J. PERRY, Druggist.

The Celebrated Eye Specialist.
Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated
eye specialist from Germany, will be in
Napanee from Tuesday noon, May 26th,
until Thursday, May 28th. May be con-
sulted at J. J. Perry's drug store. Eyes
tested free of charge. Those having weak
or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult
the professor expert optician. A specialist
consultation free. 21c

**Children Cry for
CASTORIA.**
Benefit Concert.
A benefit concert will be given in the
Deseronto Opera House to Mr. George
Huntly on Friday evening, May 15th, the
following talent will take part: Chrystal
Brown, Tenor, Miss Gertrude Trotter,
teacher of elocution in Albert College,
Belleville, Mr. A. C. Newcombe, baritone.
Miss Edna McNeal, contralto, Miss Mable
McCauley pianist, Mrs. F. S. Hall accom-
panist. Price 25c, 35c, and 50c. Seats
may be reserved at Deseronto Tribune
office.

Pipes, Pipes, Pipes. All kinds, all
shapes, all sizes and all prices. The best
assortment ever offered **THE PLAZA,**
John st.

Result of the Sample Sale.
The sample sale held by the Guild of S.
Mary Magdalene deserves a little more
extended notice than we were able to
denote to it last week. People have been
asking, what is a sample sale any how?
Those who were present at the Grange
block between Thursday till Saturday
would have learned that the ladies of the
guild has for some time been in communi-
cation with many of the wholesale houses
and manufacturers throughout the length

GETTING THE MOST FOR OUR MONEY
Enables Us To Give You the Most for Yours

and that's the basis of trading done here—We deal only in reliable qualities.
and will not handle goods that are merely cheap—they must be good—as
well as cheap. We endorse every line we sell by our guarantee of "Money
Back" for anything you buy—bring it back in a reasonable time and in as
good condition as you received it. We have standing orders with Leading
Millinery and other fashion houses to send as shipments of New Goods as
soon as they come out, so that you will always find the new things here first.

SALE OF LADIES' WRAPPERS 69c, EACH,

SATURDAY, MAY THE 9th

We will sell Ladies' Print Wrappers, all good
styles, New Goods, and reg-
ular \$1.00 and 1.25 quality at **69c. Each.**
Only one to a customer at this price.

**The New Parasols and Sun Um-
brellas Now Ready.**
All new this year, Sun Umbrellas 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and up. Every
line splendid value, fast color tops and steel rods and frames.
Children's Parasols 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
Ladies' Fancy Parasols \$1.00, 1.50 1.75 2.50 and up.
Very new stiles CANADIAN MADE, Choice Handles. Inspection will please
you.

Another New Lot of Dress Goods.
The good reliable Coating Serges, Venetian and Tweeds.
90c.—Our famous 54 inch Coating Serges, made of bright yarn, rain proof,
Black or Navy—90c.
\$1.25—Superior Bright Finish Wool Venetian 58 to 60 inches wide, good weight,
stands sponging without losing lustre—\$1.25.
54 inch Snow Flake Tweeds now so popular for skirts or suits. Black with
White, Brown with White, Green with White, Grey with White, some in stripe effects,
some mixed effects, lovely qualities \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.
We sponge free all Dress Goods bought from us.—Our sponging is by the im-
proved tailor method. Every piece comes out smooth and bright as from the factory.

For Saturday and Monday.
200 pairs Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose,—Seamless feet, fast black. Sizes 8, 9,
9, 9. 2 PAIRS FOR 25 CENTS.

**Gentlemen Try Us for Real Shirt
and Collar Satisfaction.**
and you will not be disappointed—New lines of White and Colored Dress Shirts placed
in stock last week,—75c, \$1.00, 1.25.
We sell the celebrated W. G. & R. Collars and White Shirts. None so good.
None fit so well. There's comfort for every wearer of a W. G. & R.
MEN'S SOCKS—Fine fast black Cotton Socks, 2 for 25c, 15c, 20c, 25c a pair.
Fancy Socks, Silk Stockings 25c
See our Cashmere Socks, 4 pairs for \$1.00, regular 35c. quality.
Cotton Socks, 3 pairs for 25c. Summer Underwear, Shirts and Drawers—25c,
35c, 40c, 50c.

Lace Curtains 3 yds. Long, 50c.
A big shipment of Lace Curtains placed in stock this week. Among them the
above special 50 pairs 3 yards long, unbreakable edge, good pattern, 50c. pair.
50 pairs 3 1/2 yards long Lace Curtains, 45 inches wide, Choice patterns.
75c. THE PAIR.
20 pairs of superior Lace Curtains 60 inches wide 3 1/2 yards long, a regular \$2.00
Curtain, which we mark as a special for Saturday and next week at \$1.50 the pair.
We have Lace Curtains from 20c. up to \$7.50 the pair, and full choice at all the
popular prices between.
200 ART SHADES—placed in stock last week 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00.
Paper Shades with rollers and attachments complete 15c

White Muslins and Lawns.
Going to be warm soon, are you ready.—White is to be more popular than ever.
Fancy White Muslins 7, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20 cents. New Waistings, Muslins, Canvas, Weave
and Brilliant Yarn 25, 30, 35 cents. 10c.—Victoria Lawn, good quality, 39 inches wide
for 10c. Fine Lawns 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25 cents. Organdie Lawns and Muslins 15, 20, 25, 35,
40 cent. We do not advertise all the special attractions to be found in our stock

re of the diamond but these
 reled down and will be rolled,
 and will be in very fair shape
 All that is necessary now is
 get a person to take hold and
 aders' league. In this there
 difficulty as at least four
 be very easily induced to
 some one suggest a date for a
 the public library when
 ns from any club who wish to
 eet and make the necessary
 s. We would suggest a team
 ks from Madole & Wilson's
 from the Gibbard Furniture
 on the combined trades. A
 might also be organized.

Barber Shop is fitted with all
 eniences for first-class work.
 please our customers. Your
 it at The Plaza Barber
 A WILLIS.

eciated.
 of the Chambers concert in
 week, the Review says: "A
 of exceptional merit was ren-
 Masonic Hall, on Monday
 T. Chambers (tenor), Mrs.
 bers, (contralto), Miss Agnes
 pianist) and Mr. Jas. Fax.
 It seldom falls to the lot of
 this village to hear a pro-
 duced out by high class artists,
 ramme on Monday evening
 as one of the best ever pre-
 sented by citizens of Madoc. The
 alto voice of Mrs. Chambers
 id feature of the evening in
 numbers in which she ap-
 the dramatic grace with which
 were rendered was heartily
 Mr. Chambers has a beauti-
 ant voice, well trained and
 passing from the loud and
 the soft and subdued in free
 anitions. In duet Mr. and
 ber's voices blended in rich
 Miss Agnes Chamber's work at
 both in accompaniment and
 irable. Mr. Jas. Fax, who
 costume, is no stranger and in
 s songs was heartily encored
 ended in every case.

toria always bears the Signature
 of Chas. H. Fletcher.

was sick, we gave her Castoria.
 as a Child, she cried for Castoria.
 came Miss, she clung to Castoria.
 Children, she gave them Castoria.



from you you are sure to
 your moneys worth.

-to-Wear Clothing.

ed to Fit—because they are
 stamped by the Royal
 use.
 line of Men's and Boys'
 all the latest shapes.
 ill convince you that our
 rictly up-to-date, and our
 ect.

ice Clothing House.

A. GRAHAM & CO.

141y

Mary Magdalene deserves a little more
 extended notice than we were able to
 denote to it last week. People have been
 asking, what is a sample sale any how?
 Those who were present at the Grange
 block between Thursday till Saturday
 would have learned that the ladies of the
 guild has for some time been in communi-
 cation with many of the wholesale house-
 and manufacturers throughout the length
 and breadth of the land who with a kind-
 ness and generosity beyond all praise, sent
 them samples of their best products which
 were to be exhibited and sold for the
 benefit of the guild, the only return asked
 for by the donors being a promise on the part
 of the ladies to give the goods as wide and
 favorable an advertisement as possible.
 Quantities of advertising matter was fur-
 nished and scattered broadcast and our
 good friend of the Express has again been
 roped in to give a further free advertise-
 ment "by these presents." The following
 is a list of the donors:

- Blue Ribbon Tea Co. Toronto.
- Salada Tea Co. Toronto.
- Malta Vita Pure Food Co. Toronto.
- E. W. Gillett Co. Toronto.
- Dalton & Strange, Kingston.
- The Alabastine Co. Paris.
- The Gurney Co. Toronto.
- Malt Breakfast Food Co. Montreal.
- Natural Food Co. Niagara Falls.
- Rokco Co. Toronto.
- Ames Holden Co. Montreal.
- The Queen City Oil Co. Toronto.
- John Taylor Co. Toronto.
- The Gutta Percha Co. Toronto.
- The James Smart Co. Brockville.
- Pure Gold Co. Toronto.
- Henry Morgan, Montreal.
- Gurney Scale Co. Hamilton.
- The E. B. Eddy Co. Hull.
- Clean Cut Pruner Co. Toronto.
- Lawrence A. Wilson, Montreal.
- Montreal Rolling Mills.
- United Factories, Toronto.
- Walter M. Tomey, Boston.
- A. Ramsay & Son, Montreal.
- The Cowan Co. Toronto.
- Lyman Son, Montreal.
- Pugsley Dingman & Co. Toronto.
- Henry Burks & Sons, Montreal.
- Tree Protector Co. Toronto.
- W. J. Normile, Napanee.
- The N. K. Fairbank Co. Montreal.
- The Office Specialty Co. Toronto.
- Lithograph Co. Toronto.
- Dodge Mfg. Co.
- Parke Davis, Peterboro.
- Rathbon Co. Deseronto.
- Gerow, Napanee.
- Quaker Tea Co. Montreal.
- The W. H. Sweeney Manufacturing Co's.
- of Brooklyn, donated \$25
- The Greenshields Co'y, of Montreal,
- donated \$5.
- Ault & Wiborg, donated \$1.00.

All the goods were of the very best
 quality and sold like hot cakes. A few
 articles were left over on Saturday night,
 and it was thought that later on an auction
 might be held for the purpose of realizing
 upon them. But on examination it was
 found that there was hardly enough to
 make it worth while and as a matter of
 fact the little that remained was soon
 disposed of to a few friends who were glad
 of the opportunity. The ladies feel that
 perhaps a word almost of apology is due to
 our local dealers for this small attempt to
 create competition. But the patronage
 received by them on all sides made it
 evident that our store keepers did not
 resent the action of the guild.

The following ladies were in charge of
 the various departments.
 "Stock Market"—Mesdames Deming,
 Jas. Herring, Hawley.
 Sweets—Mrs. Baker.
 Tea and Cereals—Mrs. Leonard, Miss
 Belle Polard.
 Groceries—Mrs. Valleeu, Miss Geroux.
 Drugs—Mesdames Roblin, Booth.
 Hardware—Mrs. Jas. Wilson.
 Luncheons—Mesdames Holmes, Bartlett,
 Wilson, Fennell, Ross, Rankin and Bristol.
 Mesdames Herrington, Bogart, Stevens,
 W. Wilson, O. Herring, and Misses Grange,
 Deroche, N. Herring and G. Herring
 assisted generally.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

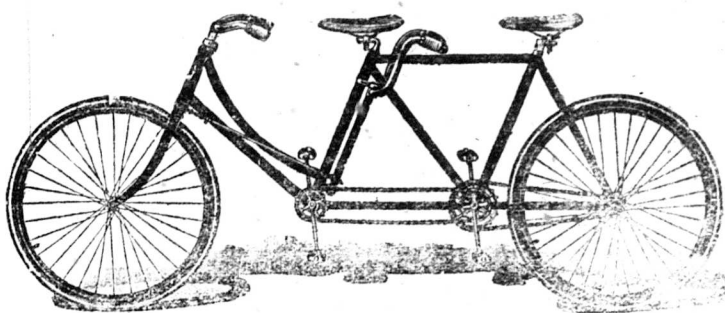
Paper Shades with rollers and attachments complete 15c

White Muslins and Lawns.

Going to be warm soon, are you ready.—White is to be more popular than ever.
 Fancy White Muslins 7, 10, 12½, 15, 20 cents. New Waistings, Muslins, Canvas Weave
 and Brilliant Yarn 25, 30, 35 cents. 10c.—Victoria Lawn, good quality, 39 inches wide
 for 10c. Fine Lawns 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents. Organdie Lawns and Muslins 15, 20, 25, 35
 40 cent. We do not advertise all the special attractions to be found in our stock,
 quantities would not warrant it.
 Butterick Patterns mailed to any address upon receipt of price—Defiance
 Carpet Warps all colors in stock

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

Cheapside, - Napanee.



UNAPPROACHED
 POPULARITY



UNAPPROACHED
 SALES . . .

Each succeeding year bigger than the last.
 This year will be better than ever.

Our stock of Bicycles is one of the largest and best
 in Canada, consisting of the following well-
 known makes:

CLEVELAND, COLUMBIA,
 CRESCENT, MASSEY-HARRIS,
 HYSLOP, and the RACYCLE.

Standard Wheels at popular prices and no better
 wheels at any price

We devote all our time to the Bicycle Business and
 try to do it well.

50 Second-Hand Wheels in stock, must be clear-
 ed out at once.

Bring in your Wheel for Repairs and get it the same day.

W. J. NORMILE, Napanee Bicycle
 Works.

Major-General Baden-Powell repudiated
 an alleged interview, in which he was quoted
 as criticizing the United States cavalry.

A little child of Thos. Leslie was burned
 to death at Queensboro' while playing with
 matches.

In the wreck of the Gloucester schooner
 Gloriana, near Canso, N.S., the captain
 and fourteen of a crew of eighteen men
 were drowned.

Mr. J. A. Roy and his son were killed
 and probably fatally hurt by the fall of a
 scaffold on which they were working at Ste.
 Hyacinthe.